John Royle
Manchester
1821

THE

APPENDIX

TO

Dr. *DRAKE*'s Anthropologia Nova;

OR,

NEW SYSTEM OF ANATOMY.

With Fifty-One COPPER PLATES.

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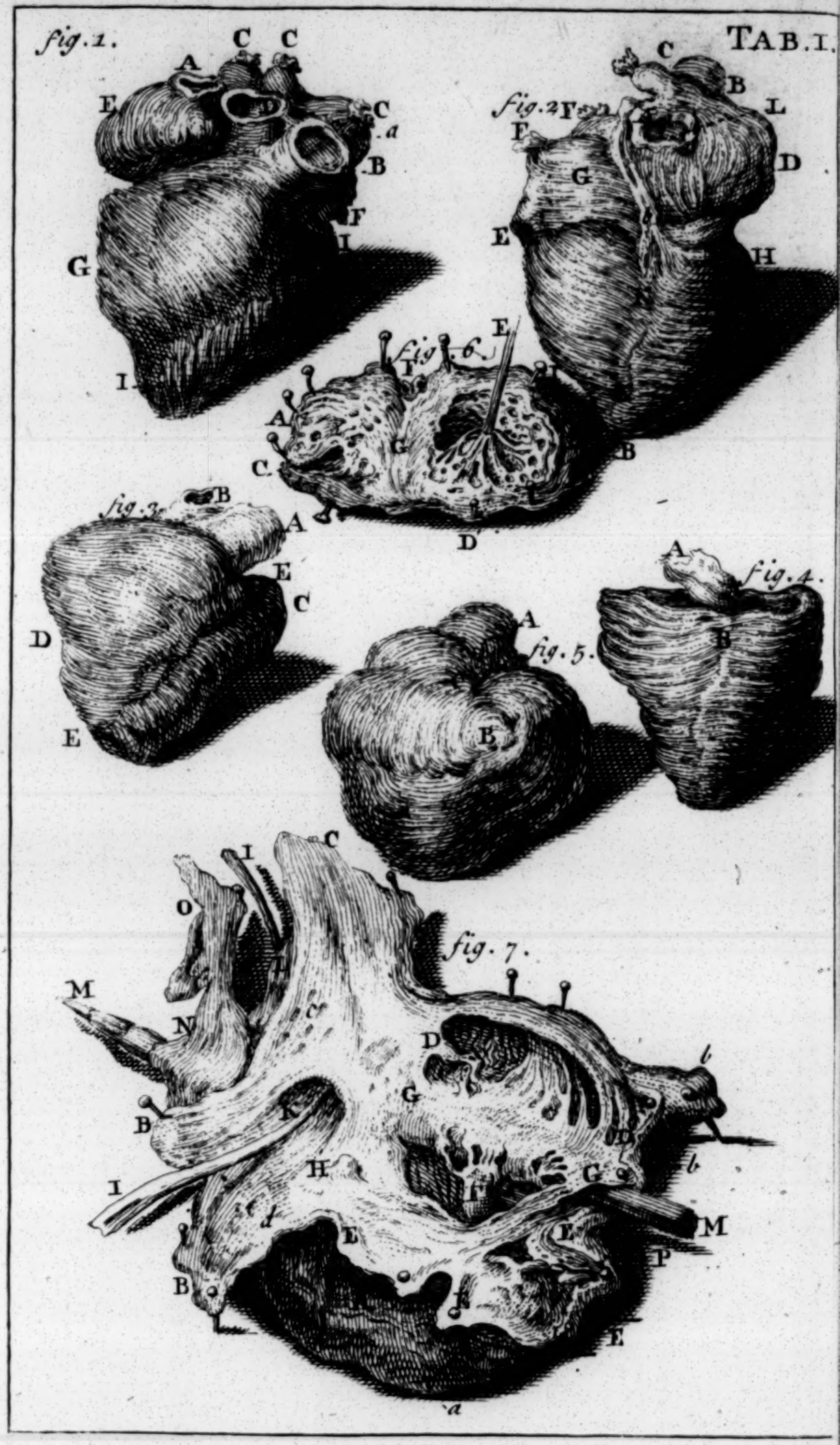
TAB. I.



MANCHESTER MEDICAL
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APPENDIX.

TAB. I.

Divers Views of the external, middle, and internal Compages of the Fibres of the Heart.

FIG. I.

SHEWS the fore part of the Heart, next the *Sternum*.

A, The inferior Trunk of the *Vena Cava*.

B, The *Arteria Pulmonalis*.

CCC, The *Vena Pulmonalis*, with its Branches tied up.

D, The *Arteria Magna*.

a, The *Ligamentum Arterioſum*, between the pulmonick Artery, and the *Aorta*.

b, The Trunk of the *Arteria Coronalis*.

E, The right Auricle diſtended, to ſhew the Series of its muſcular Fibres.

F, The left Auricle.

G, The oblique deſcending Progreſs of the muſcular Fibres of the right Ventricle of the Heart.

H, the oblique aſcending Progreſs of the carnous Fibres of the left Ventricle.

II, The tendinous Union of both theſe on the *Septum* of the Heart.

FIG. II.

Shews the back part of the Heart next the *Vertebræ*.

A, The lower, or aſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava.*

aa, The circular Fibres appearing on its inſide.

B, A Portion of the upper, or deſcending Trunk of the *Cava.*

b, The *Vena Coronaria.*

C, The *Vena Azygos* tied up, where it diſcharges itſelf into the *Cava.*

DD, The right Auricle, repreſenting the various Diſpoſition of its Fibres.

E, Part of the Root of the left Auricle *in Situ.*

G, The muſcular Fibres on the bulbous Trunk of the *Vena Pulmonalis.*

FF, Two of its Ramifications from the Lungs, tied up.

H, The Fibres of the right Ventricle.

I, Thoſe of the left Ventricle.

KK, Their tendinous Union on the *Septum Cordis.*

L, The *Foramen Ovale,* ſomewhat appearing.

FIG. III.

Shews the Series of Fibres under thoſe repreſented in Fig. I.

A, Part of the *Arteria Pulmonalis.*

B, A Portion of the *Aorta.*

C, The Fibres of the left,

D, Thoſe of the right Ventricle of the Heart.

EE, The tendinous Union of the carnous Fibres of both Ventricles.

FIG. IV.

Shews the Fibres, as they appear under thoſe expreſs'd in Fig. II.

A, Part of the *Aorta.*

B, The tendinous Union of the Fibres of both Ventricles.

FIG. V.

Shews the double ſpiral order of the Fibres at the Cone of the Heart, which may partly be ſeen in Fig. III.

A, Part of the *Arteria Pulmonica.*

B, The Contortion of the Fibres, at the Cone of the Heart.

CD, The tendinous Union of both Ventricles.

FIG. VI.

Shews a view of the internal Surface of the Cone of the Heart, after a tranſverſe Section.

A, The Bottom of the right Ventricle.

B, That of the left.

C, The Thickneſs of the Sides of the right Ventricle.

D, That of the left.

E, A Thread, ſupporting the tendinous Fibres, that paſs from one Side of the left Ventricle to the other.

F, The Trunks of the coronary Vein and Artery divided.

G, The tendinous Union of both Ventricles.

FIG. VII.

Shews the right Auricle and Ventricle of the Heart, opened from the *Vena Cava.*

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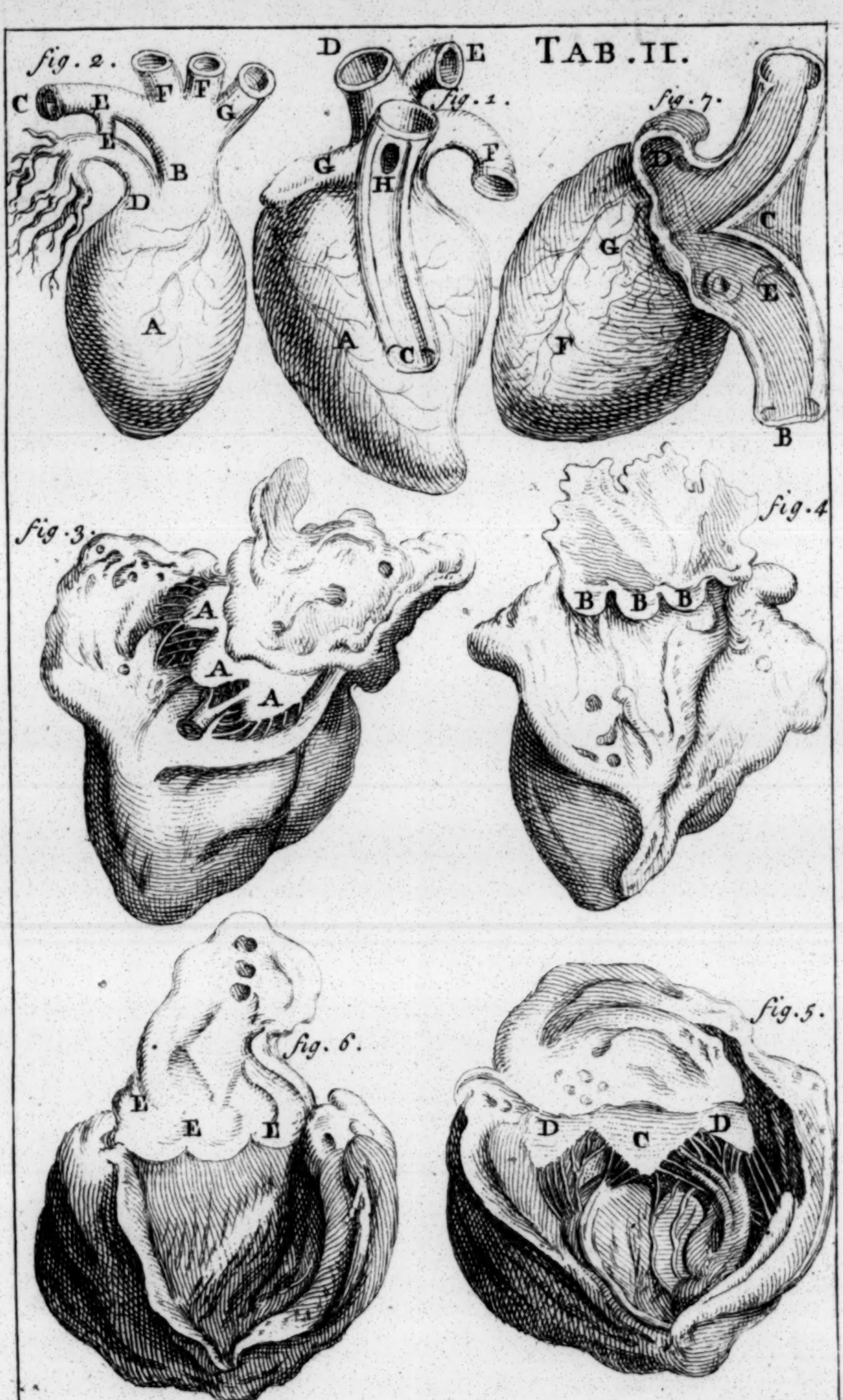

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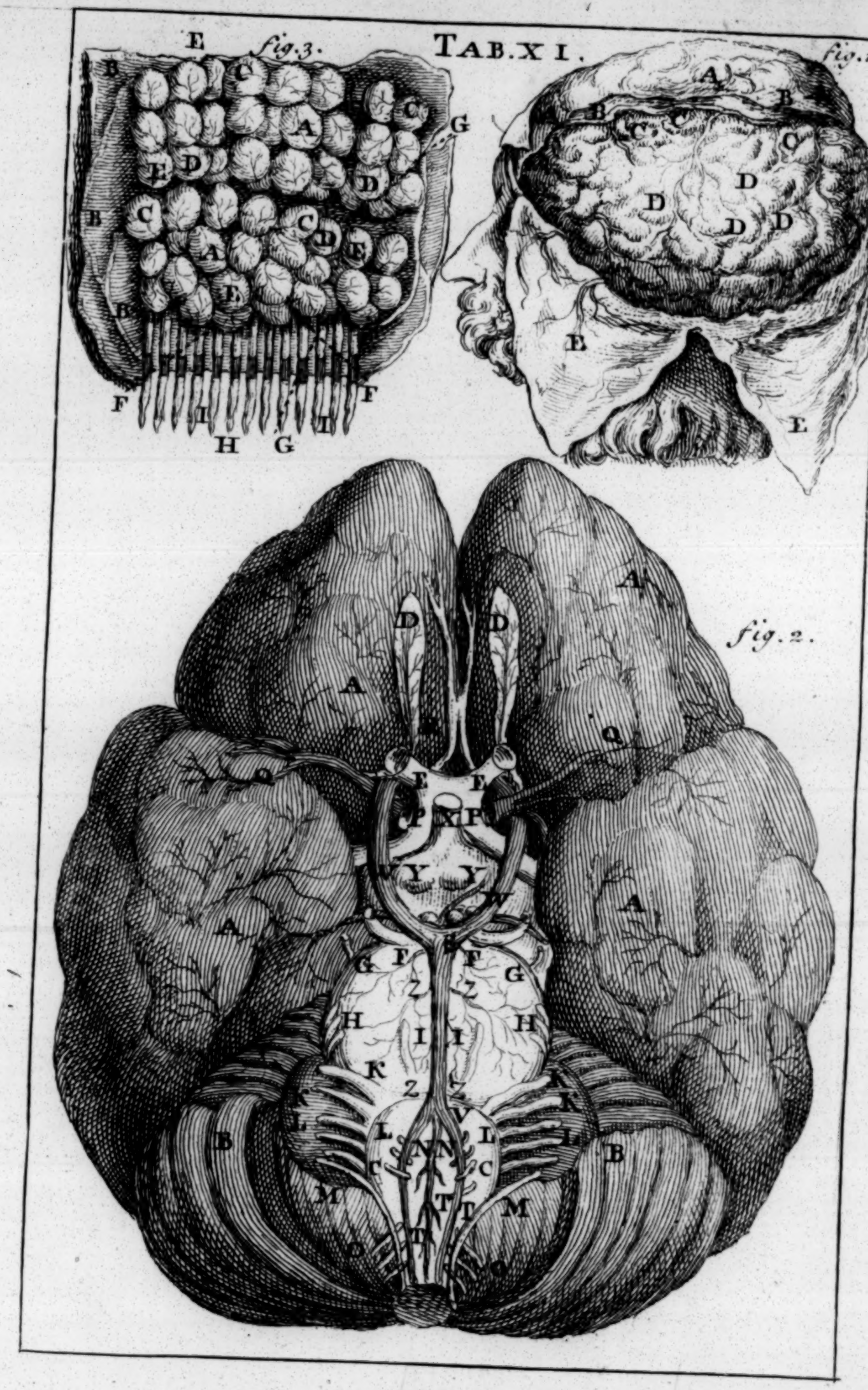
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A, The Body of the Heart, with its Blood-Veſſels filled with Wax.

a, Its Cone.

BB, The aſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava* opened.

bb, That part of the right Auricle, that is divided from the aſcending Trunk of the *Cava*.

C, The deſcending Trunk of the *Cava*, alſo opened and expanded.

c, The Orifices of Veins, that bring Blood from the Auricles and Trunks of Blood-Veſſels at the Baſis of the Heart.

DD, The inſide of the right Auricle.

d, A ſmall *Semilunar Valve*, as it appears in the lower Trunk of the *Vena Cava* in this Poſition.

EEE, The Sides of the right Ventricle divided.

F, One of the carnous Columns, to which the *Tricuſpid Valve* is faſtned.

f, Some fleſhy Fibres paſſing from the inſide of the Ventricle of the *Tricuſpid Valve*.

GG, The *Tricuſpid Valve*, as it appeared in this Poſition.

H, A Valve pinn'd up, at the Orifice of the coronary Vein.

II, A bended Probe, paſſing through the *Foramen Ovale*, K, into the *Vena Pulmonalis*, L, which remained open in this Subject, who died conſumptive about thirty Years of Age.

MM, A Blacklead Pencil, ſupporting the *Tricuſpid Valve*, and paſſing out at the right Branch of the *Arteria Pulmonalis*, N.

O, The left Branch of the *Arteria Pulmonalis*.

P, Divers carnous Fibres, which ariſing from the *Septum Cordis*, paſs to the oppoſite Side of the right Ventricle, and draw it cloſe to the *Septum* when the Heart is in *Syſtole*.

TAB. II.

FIG. I. *After* Caſpar Bauhin, *the* II, III, IV, V, and VIth. *after* Bartholin; the VIIth. *from Dr.* Lower. *All which Figures are here revers'd.*

FIG. I.

SHews the conjunction of the *Vena Cava*, with the Vein of the Lungs, in a *Fœtus*.

A, The Body of the Heart.

B, The *deſcending* Trunk of the *Vena Cava*.

C, The *aſcending* Trunk.

DF, The *Arteria Magna*.

E, The *Axillary* Artery.

G, The *right* Auricle.

H, The *Anaſtomoſis* between the *Vena Cava*, and Vein of the Lungs, called the *Foramen Ovale*, which is cloſed with a Valve, in the Adult.

FIG. II.

Repreſents the *Canalis Arterioſus*, between the *Arteria Pulmonalis*, and great Artery in a *Fœtûs*.

A, The Heart.

B, The Trunk of the *Arteria Magna*.

C, A Portion of the great Artery which paſſes downwards.

D, The Artery of the Lungs ariſing from the Heart.

EE, The arterious Canal between the Artery of the Lungs and *Aorta*.

FFG, The Trunks of the Arteries, which paſs to the Head, Arms, *&c.*

FIG. III.

The right Ventricle of the Heart, opened from the *Vena Cava*, to ſhew the three tricuſpid Valves, AAA.

FIG. IV.

The right Ventricle of the Heart, opened from the *Arteria Pulmonalis*, to ſhew the three ſemilunary Valves, B,B,B.

FIG. V.

The left Ventricle of the Heart, opened from the *Vena Pulmonalis*, to ſhew the two mitral Valves, that at DD, being divided.

FIG. VI.

The ſame Ventricle opene from the *Arteria Magna*, to ſhe the three ſemilunary Valve E,E,E.

FIG. VII.

Demonſtrates, why the Bloo which comes from the jugul Veins, does not deſcend into th *Vena Cava*, but goes into th right Auricle of the Heart.

A, The deſcending Trunk the *Vena Cava*.

B, The aſcending Trunk.

C, A Tubercle, according t Dr. *Lower*, which hinders th Blood of the ſuperior Trun from incommoding of that o the inferior, and directs it int the right Auricle and Ventricl of the Heart.

D, The right Auricle.

E, The *Foramen Ovale*, betwee the *Vena Cava*, and *Vena Pulmonalis*, clos'd with a Valve.

FG, The Heart, with its coronary Veſſels.

N. B. This Stricture of th Trunks of the *Vena Cava*, a their Entrance into the righ Auricle of the Heart, is peculia to ſome Quadrupeds, and is no found in human Bodies; th Anatomiſts, after Dr. *Lowe* have generally aſcribed it t them.

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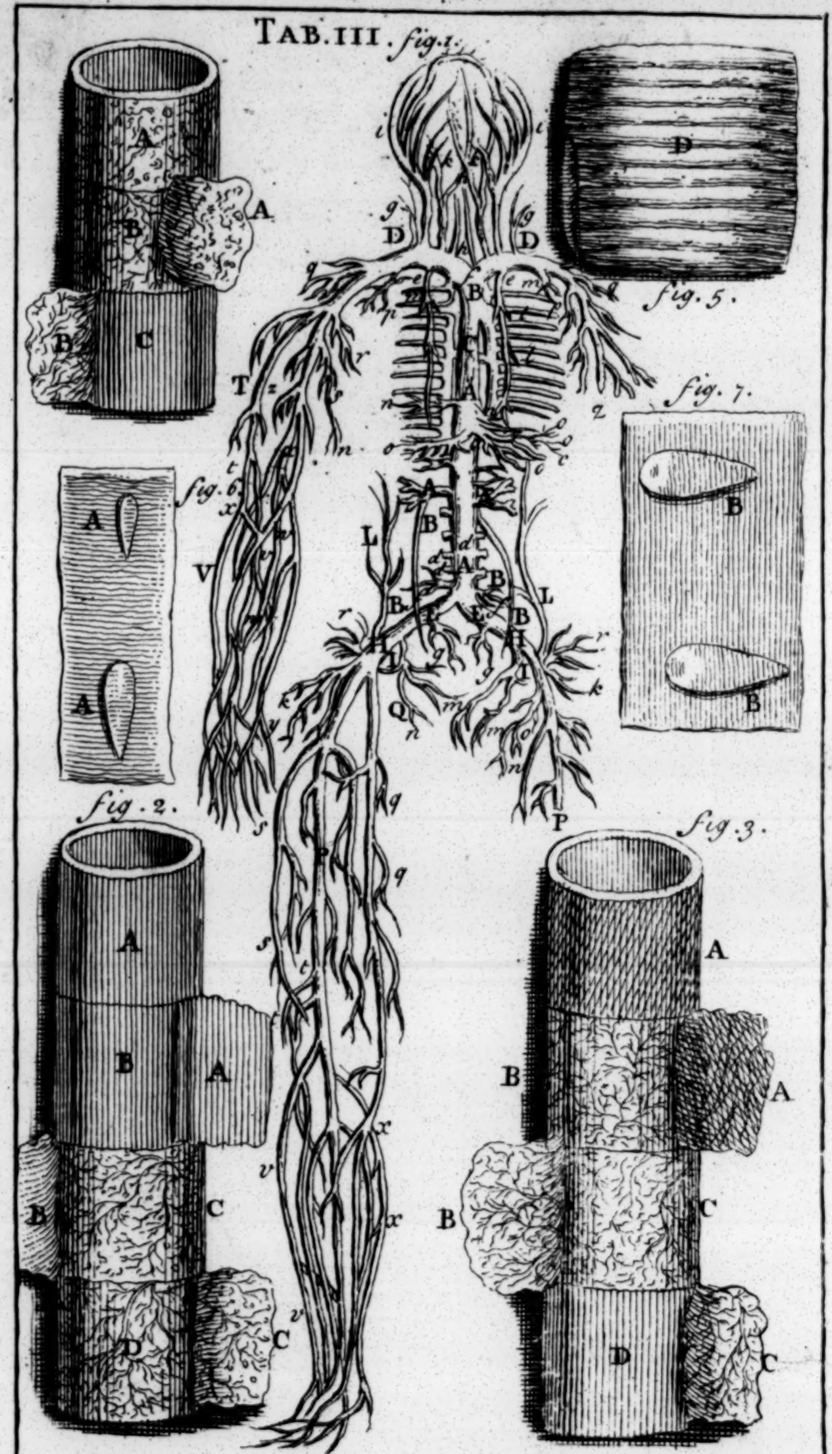

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TAB. III.

FIG. I. *From* Bartholin, IVth. and Vth. *from Dr.* Willis, VIth. *and* VIIth. *from* Kerkringius.

FIG. I.

THE principal Branches of the *Vena Cava* freed from the whole Body, revers'd in this Copy.

A, The Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, below the Heart.
B, Its Trunk above the Heart.
C, Its Aperture into the right Auricle.
DD, The ſubclavian Branches.
ee, The *Venæ Mammariæ*, which deſcend under the *Sternum.*
f, The Vein of the *Mediaſtinum.*
gg, The Cervical Veins.
h, The Vertebrals.
iiii, The external Jugulars.
kk, The internal. ——
llll, The *Vena Azygos.*
mm, The *Intercoſtales Superiores.*
nn, The *Phrenicæ.*
oooo, The Branches of the *Vena Cava* in the Liver.
p, The internal Scapulary.
q, The external. ——
r, The ſuperior thoracick Branch.
s, The inferior. ——
T, The *Vena Cephalica.*
U, Its external Branch.
x, The internal, which partly makes the *Mediana.*
zz, The *Vena Baſilica.*
tt, Its firſt Trunk.
uu, The external Branch of its ſecond Trunk.
ww, The internal Branch of its ſecond Trunk.
xx, Its third Trunk, which makes the other Part of the median Vein.
yy, The *Salvatella.*

The following Characters are placed on Veins below the *Diaphragme* and *Liver.*

AA, The *Emulgentes* or *Renales.*
BB, The ſpermatick Veins.
cc, The Veins which ariſe from the *Capſulæ Renales.*
dddd, *Venæ Lumbares.*
EE, The iliac Branches.
ff, The ſuperior Branch from the Muſcles.
gg, The Veins of the *Os Sacrum.*
HH, The external iliac Branch.
II, The internal.
kk, The middle Branches from the Muſcles.
LL, The epigaſtrick Veins.
mmm, The hypogaſtrick.
nn, The lower Branches from the Muſcles.
o, The *Vena Pudenda.*
PP, The crural Trunk.
Qqq, The *Vena Saphæna.*
rr, The leſſer iſchiatick Vein.
Sss, The Veins ariſing from the Muſcles.
tt, The *Poplitæa.*
uu, The *Suralis.*
xx, The greater iſchiatick Vein.

FIG. II.

Part of the Trunk of the great Artery, turn'd inſide out.

AA, The internal nervous Tunick, which perhaps is ſomewhat muſculous, conſiſting of ſtreight or longitudinal Fibres, which ſerve to ſhorten the Tube of the Artery.

B, The muſculous Tunick conſiſting of muſculous Fibres, which contracting, drive on the Blood.

cc, The glandulous Tunick, which (like that of the Inteſtines) is placed under the muſculous, and is compoſed of innumerable ſmall Glands.

D, The external vaſculous Tunick, or veſiculous, which is made up with Blood Veſſels and nervous Fibres, variouſly complicated and contorted like Network.

FIG. III.

The Trunk of a large Vein diſſected.

AA, The external Tunick (which is ſomewhat muſcular) conſiſting of nervous Fibres, that are extended according to its Length, altho' their *Series* is not regular.

BC, The vaſculous and glandulous Tunick, like that of the Artery.

D, The internal muſcular Tunick, compoſed of circular Fibres, like that of the Artery, which, by their contraction, ſerve to haſten the Return of the Blood to the Heart.

FIG. IV, and V.

Shew the Membranes of the *Wind-pipe*, ſeparated from each other.

D, The external Membrane, which is partly cartilaginous, and partly muſcular; the tranſverſe or annular Fibres of which, are placed in the *Interſtitia* of the Cartilages, and tye them together.

AA, The glandulous Membrane, and BB, the vaſculous, which is thought, by ſome, not to differ from that of the Blood-Veſſels, and Inteſtines.

C, The internal Tunick, with ſtreight muſcular Fibres.

FIG. VI. and VII.

Part of the *vena cava*, open'd to ſhew the pyriformal Valves (AA) placed at the Orifices of the Veins, at their Entrance into the *cava*.

FIG. VII.

BB, The pyramidal Valves in the *vena cava* of an Horſe.

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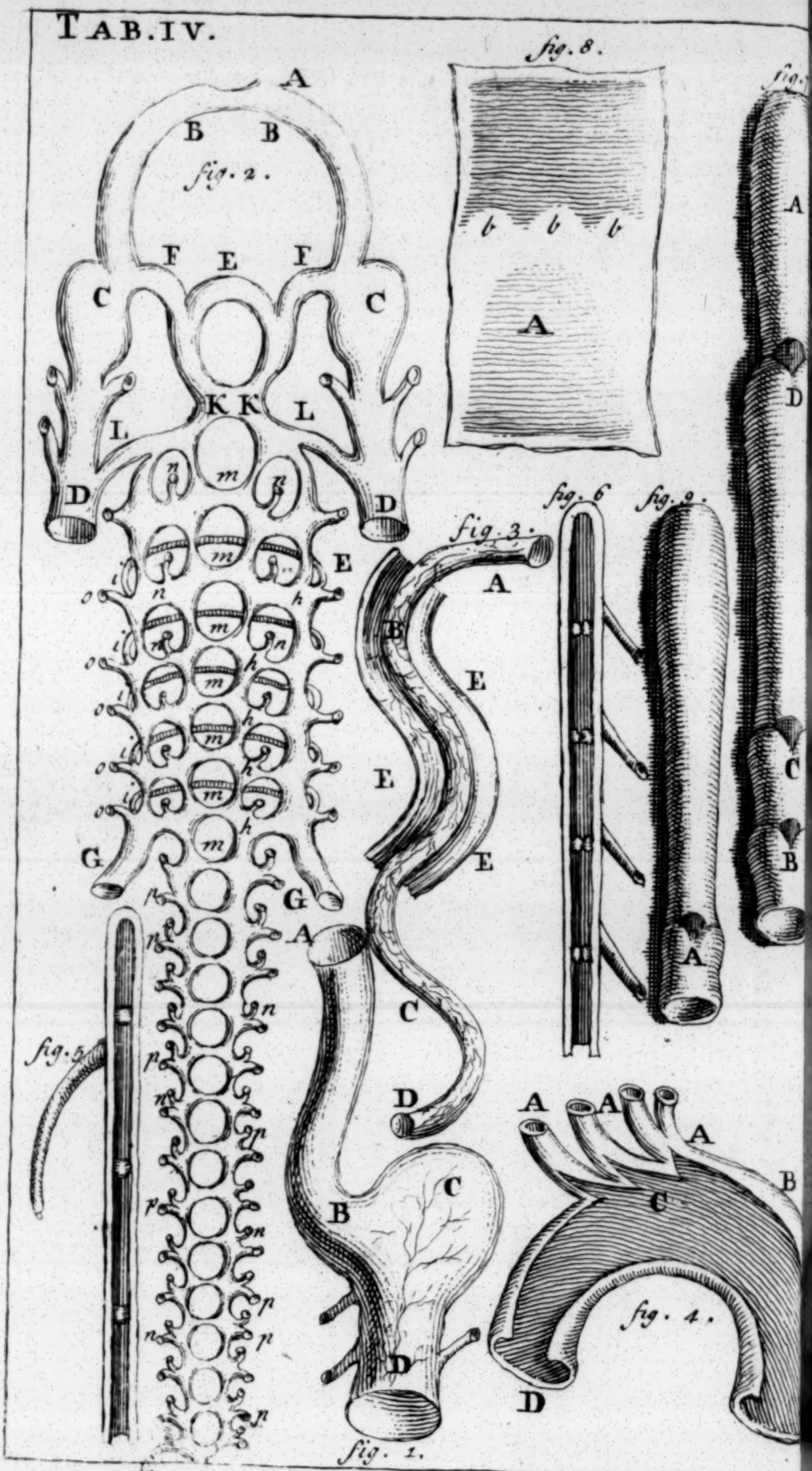

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TAB. IV.

FIG. I, II, *and* III. *from Dr.* Willis; the IVth. *from Dr.* Lower; the Vth *and* VIth *from* Bartholin; *the reſt from* Kerkringius.

FIG. I.

SHews the communication between the lateral *Sinus*, and internal jugular Vein on one Side, with the *Diverticulum*.

A, The lateral *Sinus* deſcending.

B, That part of the *Sinus* where it paſſes out of the Skull, and begins to dilate itſelf into the bulbous Part.

C, The bulbous Part, call'd *Diverticulum*, at the beginning of the internal Jugular; which is received in a peculiar Cavity on the *Baſis* of the Skull, and ſerves as well to divert the quick Deſcent of the Blood, as prevent its Regurgitation from the internal jugular Vein into the *Sinus* in coughing, &c.

D, The beginning of the jugular Vein.

FIG. II.

Shews the vertebral Veins; with the upper Part of the *Sinus Vertebralis*, and the Communication between them and the lateral *Sinus* and Jugulars; as alſo all the Divarications of the ſpinal *Sinus*.

A, The third *Sinus* of the Head, called *Longitudinalis*, cut off, where it paſſes into the lateral *Sinus*.

BB, The lateral *Sinus*.

CC, The *Diverticulum*, where the lateral *Sinus's* end in the jugular Veins.

DD, The jugular Veins.

E, The upper communications of the vertebral *Sinus*.

FF. The *Sinus vertebralis* on both Sides within the *Cranium*, communicating with the lateral *Sinus*.

GG, The Trunk of the vertebral Veins on both Sides, which empty themſelves into the ſubclavian Veins.

hhh, The *Anaſtomoſis* on both Sides, lying on the Articulations of the Vertebra, between the vertebral Vein and *Sinus*.

iii, Small Veins which lie on the fore Parts of the *Vertebræ*, and communicate between the two vertebral Veins.

KK, The Communications of the *Sinus's*, and all the Veins on the Top of the Spine.

LL, Two venous Ducts, by which the laſt mentioned Communications are made.

mm, The commiſſures of the *Sinus's*, on both Sides, according to the *Internodia* of the *vertebræ*.

nn, The venous Ducts, which carry the Blood from the ſpinal Marrow into the *Sinus*.

ooo, The Veins which bring Blood into the Vertebrals from the

the Muſcles of the Neck, cut ſhort.

pp, Other venous Ducts likewiſe, which are continued with the *Vena Azygos*, and lumbal Branches of the *Vena cava*, by which, if Wax or Wind is injected into the Trunk of the *Vena cava*, below the Diaphragme, either will paſs (as it were) back again into the *Vena Azygos* and lateral *Sinus's* within the Skull.

FIG. III.

Shews the Trunk of the carotid Artery, before it enters the Surface of the Brain. *N. B.* The Contortions of this Artery differ very much in a human Body, from what is repreſented in this Figure; which appears to be done from the carotid Artery of ſome Quadruped.

A, The Trunk of the Artery, aſcending towards the *Cranium*.

B, The ſame, whilſt it is incloſed within the Bone, and covered with its borrowed Coats.

BC, The bending of the Artery, within the *Sinus* of the Skull, repreſenting a double turn'd S.

D, The Trunk of it paſſing towards the Brain.

EEE, The Membrane incloſing the Artery in the *Sinus* of the Skull.

FIG. IV.

This Figure is here revers'd.

AAA, The aſcending Trunks of the Arteries which paſs to the Head and Arms,

B, The bending Trunk of the *Aorta*.

C, The Orifices of the aſcending Trunks of the Arteries, looking towards the Heart, the better to receive the Blood impell'd from thence. before it paſſes into deſcending Trunks.

D, The deſcending Canal of the *Aorta*.

FIG. V.

The ſingle Valves that appear looking upwards, in the *Baſilick* Vein.

FIG. VI.

Shews the double Valves, which appear in the crural Vein, when opened.

FIG. VII.

Shews the Valves of the jugular Veins.

A, The human jugular Vein.

B, A three-fold Valve, where it joins with the ſubclavian Vein.

C, Another three-fold Valve, near the former.

D, A third three-fold Valve, three Fingers diſtance from the ſecond,

FIG. VIII.

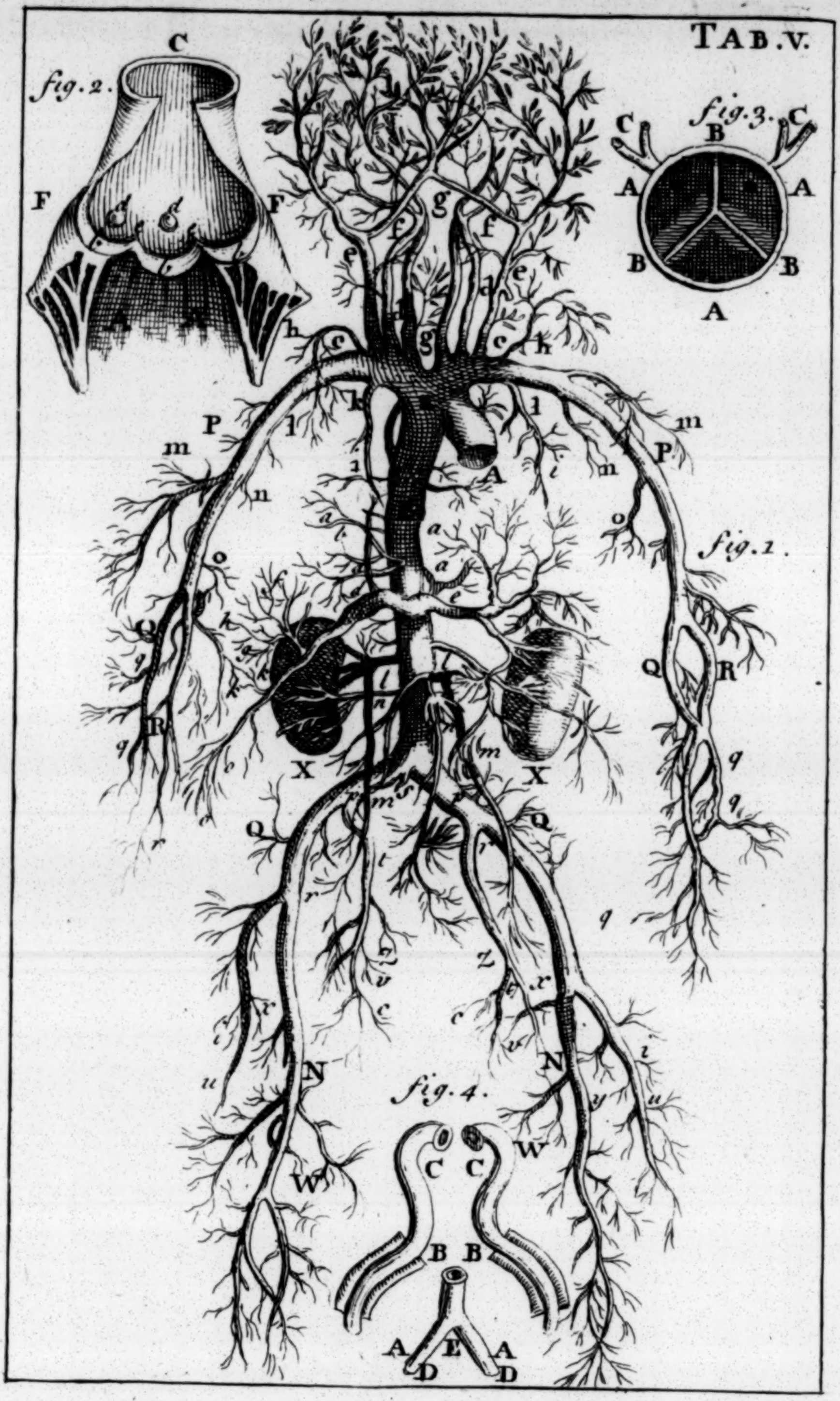
A, The jugular Vein opened to ſhew the three Valves.

bbb, The three Valves.

FIG. IX.

A, The three Valves in the jugular Vein of a Boy.

TAB. V.



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TAB. V.

FIG. I.

THis monſtrous Figure of the Arteries of a Humane *Fœtus*, is Copy'd from *Bidloo*, but revers'd in this Print by *Blancard*, whoſe Deſcription take as follows.

A, The beginning of the Great Artery, ariſing from the Heart.

a, The aſcending Trunk, from which ariſes CC, the ſubclavian Arteries, dd, the *Carotides*, which again produce ee, the external Branch; f f the internal Branch. gg, The vertebral Arteries, or Cervical. hh, The *Muſculæ*. ii, The *Mammariæ*. kk, The *Intercoſtales ſuperiores*. ll, The internal *Scapulary*. mm, The external. nn, The Superior Thoracick branch. oo, The inferior. pp, The Axillary branch. Qqq, Its ſuperior branch, paſſing along the Arm, to the *Carpus*. Rr, Its inferior branch, paſſing in like manner to the Hand.

The following Characters are placed on the Arteries, which ariſe from the deſcending Trunk.

B, The deſcending Trunk of the Artery. aaa, The inferior Intercoſtalus. b, The Artery *Phrenica*. C, *Arteria Cœliaca*; d, Its right branch: e, Its left branch or *Arteria Splenica* diſpers'd with ſmall branches thro' the Spleen, f, The right Gaſtrick Artery. g, The *Gaſtro-Epiploica*. h, The *Arteria Epiploica*. kk, The *Arteria Meſenterica* ſuperior. ll, The *Arteriæ Renales*. mm, *Teſticulares*. nn, *Lumbares*. oo, The inferior Meſenterick Artery. pp, The branches of the Iliac Arteries. QQ, The external Iliac. rr, The internal. s, The *Arteria Sacra*. tt, The *Hypogaſtrick*, which paſs to the *Rectum*, and the *Pudenda*. vv, The Hypogaſtricks which go to the *Uterus*. xx, The Umbilical Arteries. zz, The Epigraſtricæ. cc, The *Arteriæ Pudendæ*. ii, The Arteries that paſs to the Muſcles. uu. The Arteries of the external Muſcles of the Thigh. ww, Thoſe of the internal Muſcles. xx. A branch of the *Arteriæ Popliteæ*. yy, Thoſe of the Calf. NN, The branches which go to the Feet and Toes.

FIG. II.

Shews the Similunary Valves of the *Aorta*, and the paſſing out of the Coronary Arteries of the Heart; from Dr. *Lower*.

AA, Part of the left Ventricle of the Heart open'd.

bbb, The three Semilunary Valves, expreſs'd very looſe, as when the Blood paſſes out of the Heart.

C, The Trunk of the *Aorta* open'd.

dd, The Orifices of the two Coro-

Coronary Arteries, immediately without the Valves.

ee, The root of the *Aorta*, where it is united with the Tendon of the Heart.

FF, The Mitral Membranes divided and brought forwards on each ſide.

FIG. III.

Shews the Semilunary Valves, as they appear when they hinder the return of the Blood from the *Aorta*; by Dr. *Lower*.

AA, The *Aorta* cut off next the *Baſis* of the Heart.

BBB, The three Semilunary Valves, mutually touching each other.

CC, The two Coronary Arteries.

FIG. IV.

Shews the manner how the Carotid and Vertebral Arteries, aſcend into the Skull, from Dr. *Lower*.

AA, The two Carotid Arteries, where they enter the Bone of the Skull.

BB, That part of them, which is incloſed in the Body of the Bone.

CC, Thoſe parts which paſs by the ſides of the *Sella Tureica* before they reach the Brain.

DD, The Vertebral Arteries where they paſs into the Skull.

EE, Their Union into one Trunk, which is again divided and joined by ſmall branches with the Carotids.

TAB. VI.

Both from Kerkringius, *but revers'd in theſe Prints.*

FIG. I.

THE Ramifications of the *Vena Porta*, within the Liver.

A, The place where the *Vena Porta* enters the Liver, ſhewing its *Foramen*, when cut from its other part.

BB, &c, The five principal great branches of the *Porta*, within the Liver.

C, The Umbilical Vein turn'd into a Ligament.

D, The *Canalis Venoſus*, between the *Vena Porta* and *Cava*, alſo turn'd into a Ligament.

EEE, The Extremities of the Capillary Veins.

FIG. II.

The Ramifications of the *Vena Cava* within the Liver.

A. The Trunk of the *Vena Cava*.

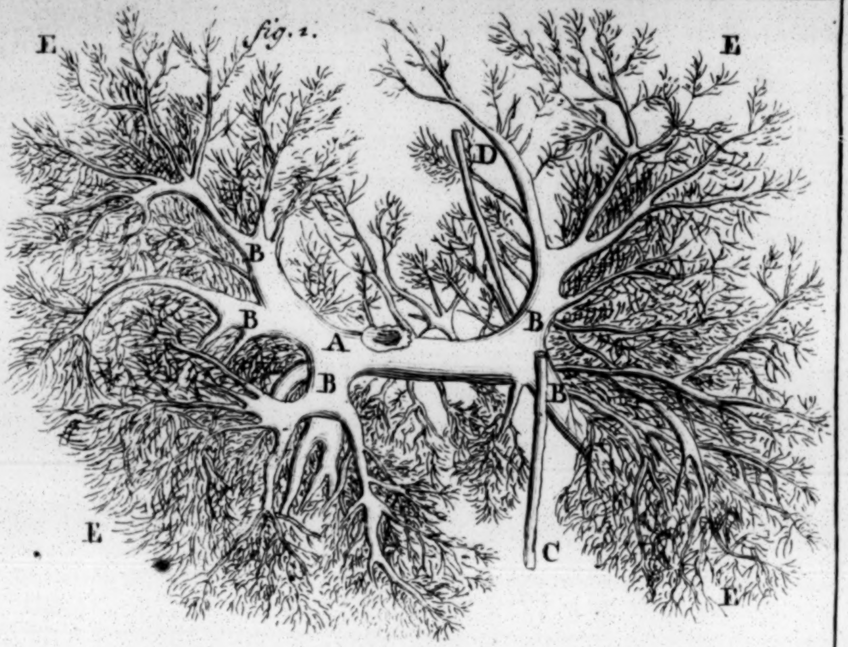
B, Part of the Diaphragm.

CCC, The three chief branches, which are again divided into others.

DDD, The extremities of the Capillary veins.

TAB. VI.

fig. 1.



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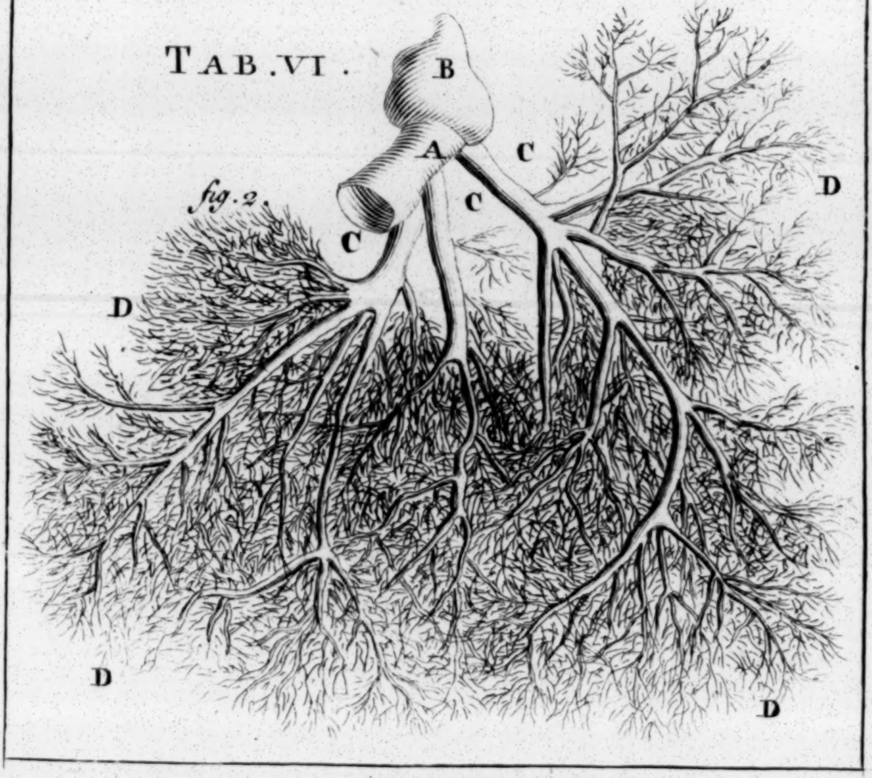

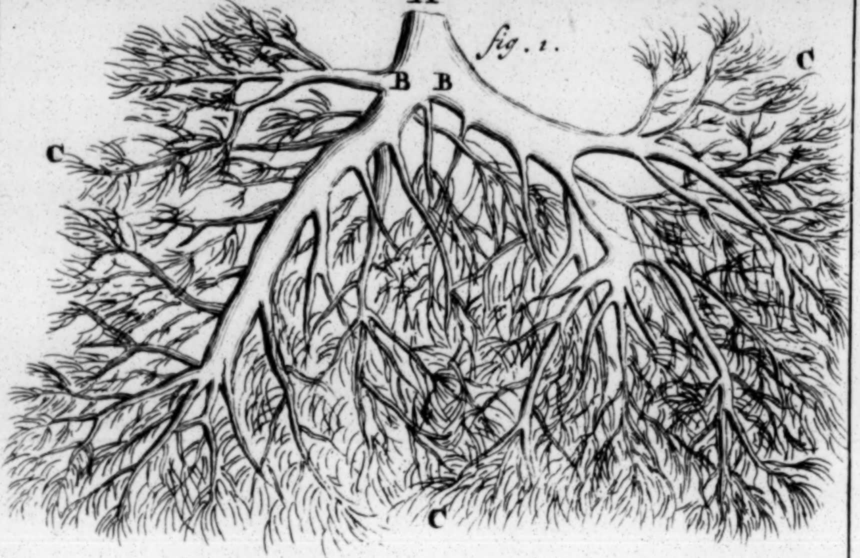

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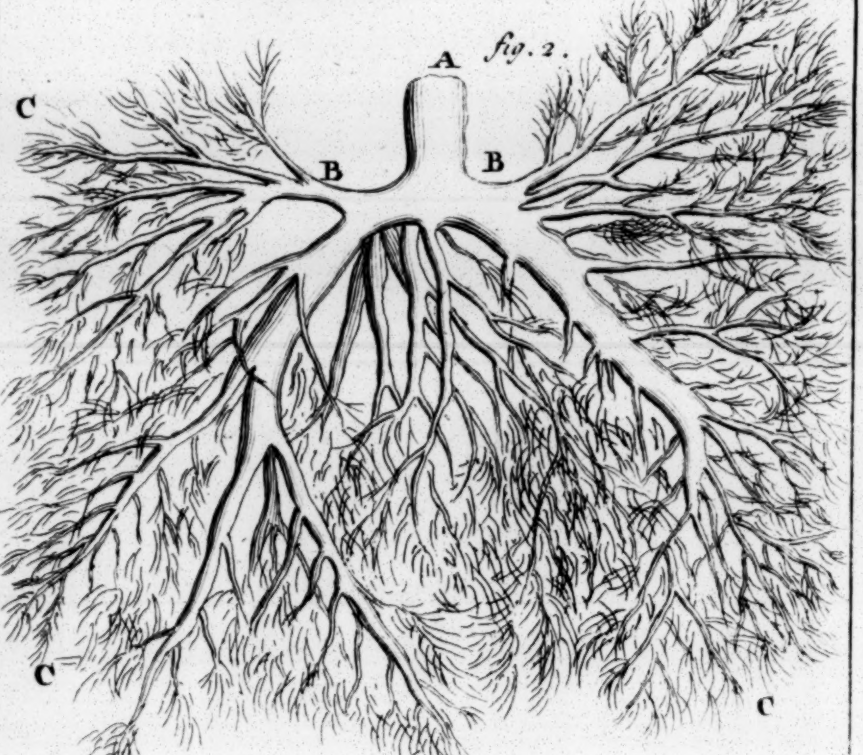

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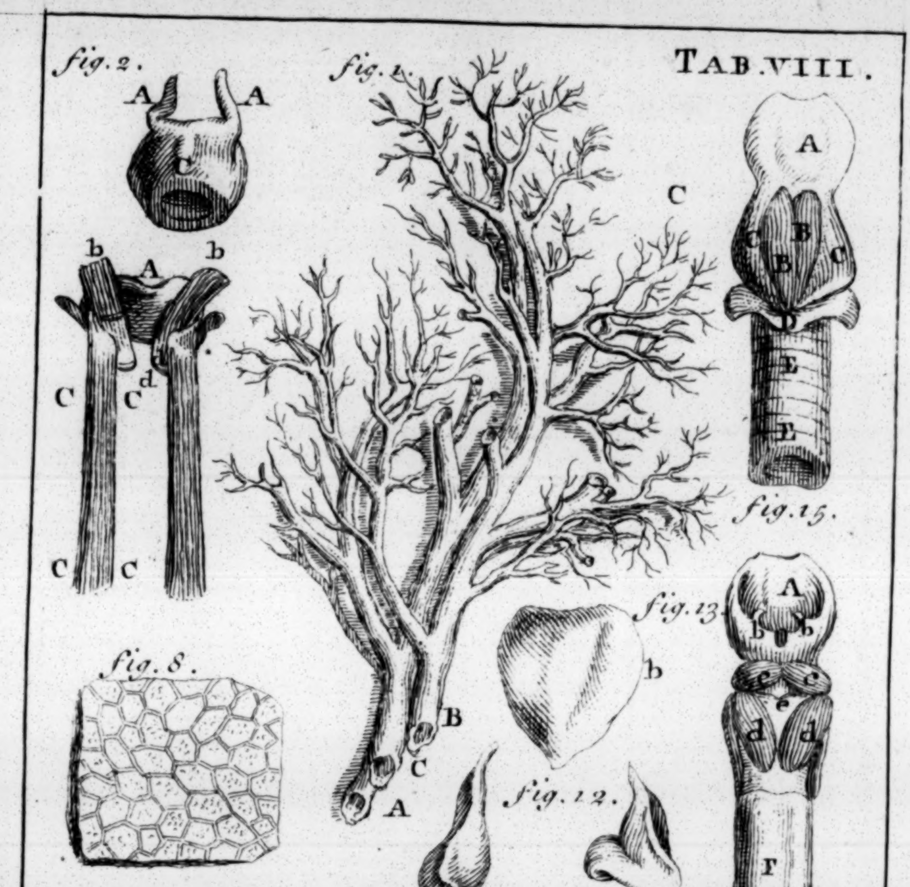
TAB. VIII.



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TAB. VII.

From Kerkringius.

FIG. I.

THE vein of the Lungs, fill'd with Wax.

A, The Trunk of the vein of the Lungs, cut off near the left Auricle of the Heart.

BB, Its two Trunks which paſs to the right and left Lobes of the Lungs.

CC, Their Capillary extremities.

FIG. II.

The Pulmonick Artery, alſo fill'd with Wax, and freed from the Lungs.

A, Its Trunk next the Heart, BC, as in the preceding Figure.

TAB. VIII.

FIG. I. *From* Bidloo. *The* IVth, Vth. VIth *and* VIIIth, *from Dr.* Willis; *the reſt from* Viſlengius.

FIG. I.

THE veſſels of one of the Lobes of the Lungs laid bare.

A, The Artery, B the vein, C, the *Trachea*, lying between them.

FIG. II.

AB, The back part of the *Cartilago Arytænoides* joined with the *Anularis*, not well expreſs'd.

C, The back part of the *Anularis*.

FIG. IV. V. *and* VI.

Shews the Blood veſſels and *Bronchus* of one of the ſmall Lobes of the Lungs, ſeparated from each other.

FIG. IV.

A, The Trunk of the *Trachea*, cut from the Wine-Pipe, in whoſe Surface the Annulary Cartilages appear.

B, Leſſer branches ariſing from the Trunk, in which alſo the *Annuli* appear.

Cdd, The little round Air-Bladders, hanging at the end of thoſe branches like Grapes to their Stalk.

EE, The Blood Veſſels which ſerve for the Nouriſhment of the *Trachea*, and are diſtinguiſh'd from thoſe of the Lungs.

FIG. the Vth. The Pneumonick vein. FIG. VI. The Artery of the Lungs, which accompanies the *Trachea*, as expreſs'd, FIG. I.

FIG.

FIG. VIII.

Shews part of the outward Membrane, which covers the whole ſubſtance of the Lungs, which by means of the multiplicity, and variety of veſſels terminating into it, ſeems in a manner punch'd thro' with innumerable little Holes, and by the windings of the Blood Veſſels, whoſe Capillaries running along its inner Surface, encompaſs the Globular Veſicles, divided into a multitude of irregular Squares of unequal ſides.

FIG. IX.

Shews a Portion of the external Membrane, ſeparated with the broken-off cluſters of Veſſels, and without the ſquares, only with the ſmall Cells (which are the divided Air Bladders) and appear againſt the Light as if prick'd through.

FIG. X.

The external Face of the *Thyroide*, or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

FIG. XI.

Shews the back part and ſuperior Surface of the *Cricoides*, or Ring-like Cartilage.

FIG. XII.

The Arytenoidal Cartilages.

FIG. XIII.

The *Epiglottis*.

FIG. the XIVth. is done for the fore-part of the *Larynx* with its Muſcles, all which are ſo very ill expreſs'd, as well as the ſame parts (as is pretended) on the back part of the *Larynx*. FIG. XV. and will rather confound than inform the Learner; wherefore we ſhall paſs them by.

FIG. XVI.

The *Thyroide* Cartilage, together with its Muſcles.

A, The *Cartilago Scutiformis*, or *Thyroides*.

bb, The *Muſculi Hiothyroides*.

CC, The *Sterno Hioides*.

dd, The ſmall Muſcles call'd *Cricothyroides*.

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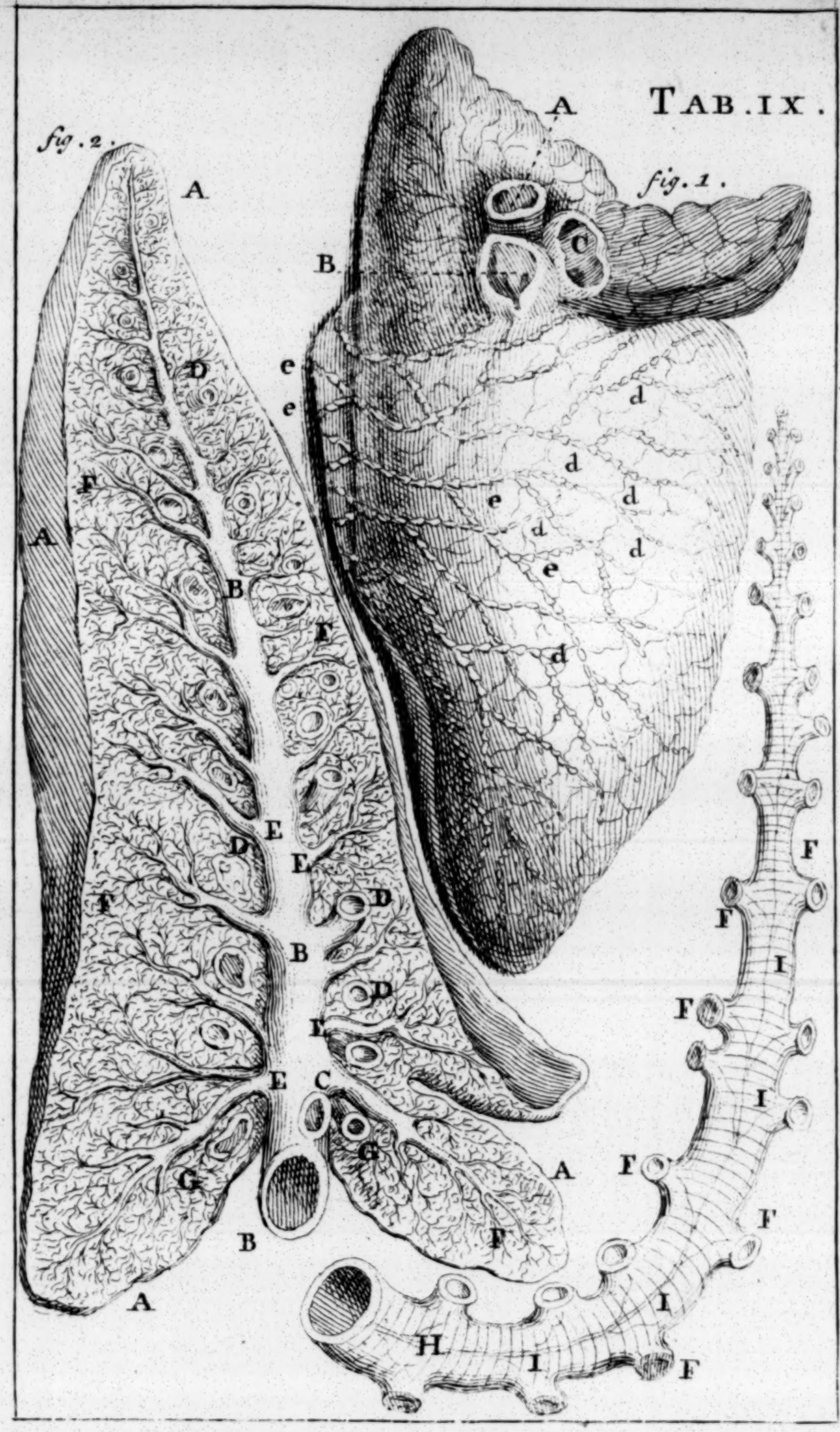
Tab. IX.



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TAB. IX.

From Dr. Willis.

FIG. I.

THE Lobe of the Lungs of a Quadruped (it differing very much in Figure from the Humane) in whoſe Surface the Lympheducts are here expreſs'd, tho' I think a little too hard.

A, The Orifice of the *Trachea*, as it appears when divided, it being placed between the two Blood Veſſels.

B, The Orifice of the Subjacent Pneumonick Artery.

C, The Orifice of the Vein of the Lungs placed above.

ddd, The external Lympheducts, diſpers'd on the Surface of this Lobe.

eee, Divers of thoſe Lympheducts, meeting on the Back of this Lobe, from whence they paſs into the *Ductus Thoracicus*.

FIG. II.

Shews one Lobe of the Lungs of a Sheep divided through the middle, and the upper part remov'd (in which is the Trunk of the Vein) and the Trunk of the Wind-pipe, freed and laid by; The Ramifications of the Artery of the Lungs, are here repreſented in all its diſtributions into the little, or leſſer Lobes, being firſt fill'd with a Tinctur'd Liquid.

AA, The lower half of the Lobe of the Lungs divided, in which the branchings of the Artery of the Lungs appear.

BB, The Trunk of the Pneumonick Artery of this Lobe.

C, The Hole after a conſiderable branch of it is cut off.

DDD, Its Trunks, whence other branches are cut off, which could not be expreſs'd in this Figure; they paſſing to the upper part of the Lobe which is here cut off.

EE, The Trunk of the pulmonick Artery, paſſing according to the Length of the Lobe, and emitting branches on both ſides, which paſs to the right and left.

FFF, The Branches and leſſer Shoots, which with the Veins every where accompany the *Bronchi*; and at length paſs beyond the *Bronchi*, and encompaſs the Orbicular Veſicles of Air, which they with their numerous extremities twine about.

GGGG, The Bronchial Branches cut from the Trunk of the *Trachea*, and remaining in the Lungs, where they are accompanied with the Blood Veſſels.

HHH, The Trunk of the *Aſpera Arteria* of this Lobe of the Lungs, on which the Pulmonick Artery lay, here freed from thence and laid aſide.

IIII, The

III, The *Arteria Bronchialis* of *Ruyſch*.

N. B. That FF, &c. plac'd by the *Bronchi* of this laſt deſcrib'd Figure ought to be f f f, according to Dr. *Willis*, ſhewing the Trunks of Branches of the *Bronchi*, which are partly thoſe repreſented cut off at GGG, and partly thoſe that paſs to the other part of the Lobe.

TAB. X.

FIG. II. *From* Fredrick Ruyſch, *the other from Dr.* Willis.

FIG. I.

SHews one Lobe of the Lungs, according to the Ramifications of the Wind-pipe, divided into little and leſſer Lobes, whoſe Veſſels with their Branches were firſt fill'd with a Liquid, before the leſſer Lobes were ſeparated from each other.

A, The Trunk of the *Aſpera Arteria* cut off.

BBB, Its lower part open'd to ſhew the *Foramina* that lead into the ſeveral Branches, as well as its ſtreight Fibres.

aaa, The *Foramina* which lead into the Branches.

bbb, The ſtreight Fibres, lying on the others, which are Circular.

CC, The upper part of the Trunk of the *Trachea* remaining intire, ſo that the Annular Cartilages appear.

DDD, The branches of the *Trachea* conſtituting the leſſer Lobes; alſo intire, ſo that the Annular Cartilages appear.

EE, Two of the branches ſlit open, to ſhew their *Foramina* and ſtreight Fibres.

FF, &c. The Trunks cut off, and their Branches remov'd to make room for the expanſion of thoſe that remain.

GGG, The Secondary little Lobes of the *Bronchi*, hanging by ſtalks, like *Grapes*, which may ſtill be divided into leſſer *Lobuli*; all which have Ducts from the *Bronchi*, that paſs into their Veſicular Cells.

H, The Blood Veſſels creeping on the Superficies of the *Lobuli*.

FIG. II.

The back-part of the Wind-pipe, with its branches, freed from the Lungs of a *Calf*.

A, The *Aſpera Arteria*, cut off below the *Larynx*.

B, Its branches of the right ſide of the Lungs.

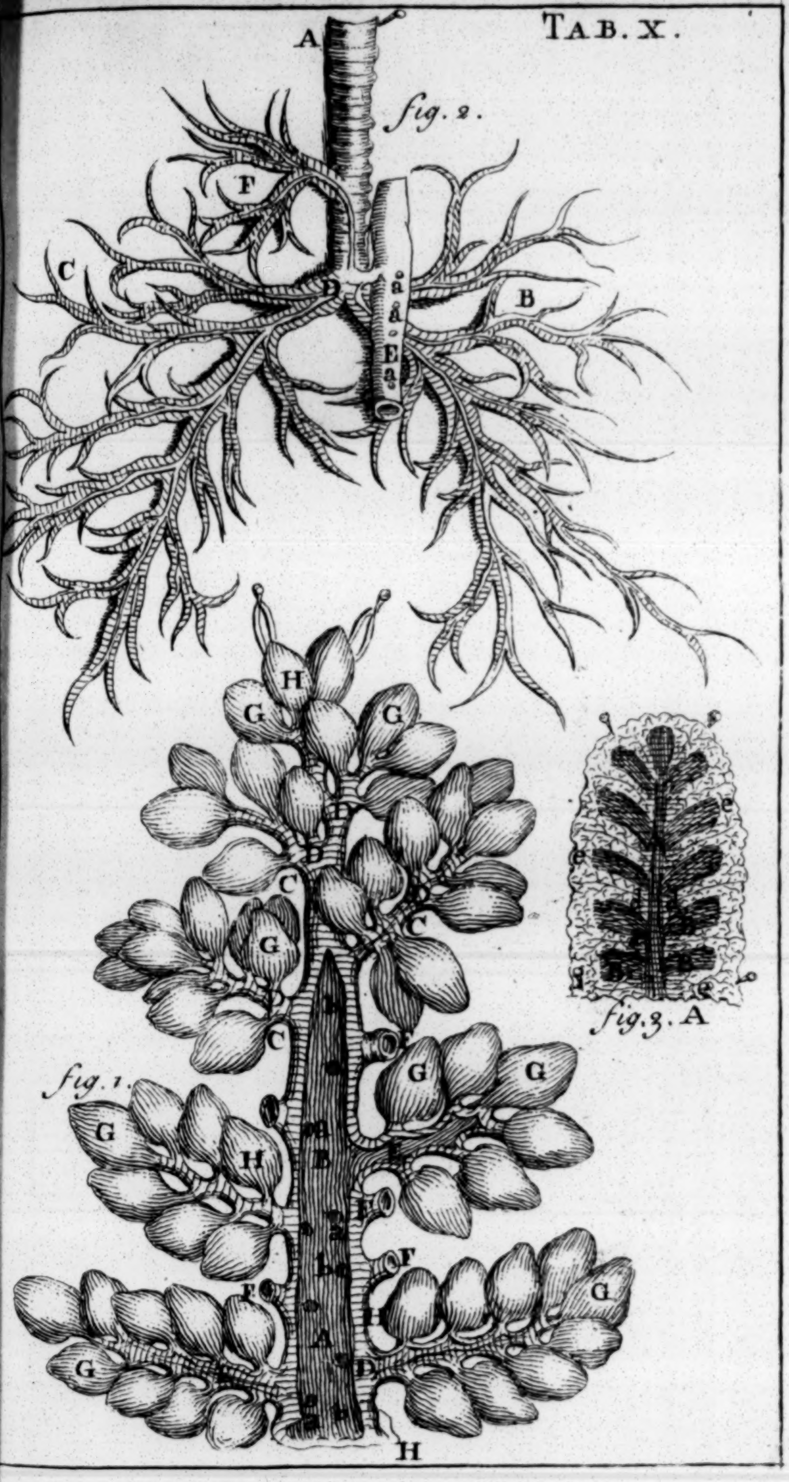
c, Thoſe of the left. ——

D, The Bronchial Artery, whoſe Branches accompany thoſe of the Wind-pipe to their extremities.

E, The hinder-part of the deſcending Trunk of the great Artery, where the intercoſtal Arteries ariſe from it.

aa, The

TAB. X.



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aa, The ſmall Trunks of the Intercoſtals cut off.

F, The upper Branches of the Wind-pipe, which is peculiar to ſome Quadrupeds, and not found in humane Bodies.

FIG. III.

Part of the Pulmonary Lobe, in which, the Membranous *Interſtitia* are blown up, and all the little Lobes appear in their proper Figure; which does ſomewhat repreſent the Leaf of *Polypody*.

A, Part of the Wind-pipe, complicated with other Veſſels that come to that ſtalk, and compoſe little Lobes that grow like the leaves of a Tree.

BB, The Lobes.

cc, The Blood-veſſel creeping through them.

ee, The Membranous Interſtices of the Lobes, which have alſo Blood-veſſels in them.

TAB. XI.

FIG. I. *From* Veſalius, *the* II. *from Dr.* Willis, *the* III. *from* Bidloo.

FIG. I.

SHews the Brain, after the top of the Skull is taken off, and the *Dura Mater* divided and left hanging down.

AAA, The right ſide of the Brain, partly ſeen covered with the *Pia Mater*.

BB, The third *Sinus* of the *Dura Mater*, call'd *Longitudinalis*, open'd.

CCC, The Trunks of the Veins, which ariſe from the Brain, and empty themſelves into the laſt mentioned *Sinus*.

DDD, The turnings and windings on the Surface of the Brain, cover'd with the *Pia Mater*.

EE, The *Dura Mater* hanging down.

FIG. II.

The Brain lying on its Hemiſpheres, to ſhew its *Baſis*.

AAAA, The two foremoſt, and two hindmoſt Lobes of the Brain.

BB, The *Cerebellum*.

CC, The *Medulla Oblongata*.

DD, The Olfactory Nerves, or firſt pair.

EE, The *Optick*, or ſecond pair.

FF, The *Oculorum Motorii*, or third pair.

GG, The Pathetick Nerves, or fourth pair.

HH, The fifth pair of Nerves.

II, The ſixth.

KK, The Auditory Nerves with their two proceſſes, *viz.* the hard and ſoft, counted the ſeventh pair.

LL, The eight pair, call'd *Vagum* conſiſting of divers Fibres.

MM, The Spinal Nerves, call'd *Acceſſorii*, which paſs out of of the Skull with the *Par Vagum.*

NN, The ninth pair of Nerves compoſed of divers filaments, which paſſing down, unite into one Trunk, and marches out a little above the *Proceſſus Occipitalis.*

OO, The tenth pair of Nerves tending downwards.

PP, The Trunks of the Carotid Arteries cut off.

QQ. Their Branches marching between the Lobes of the Brain.

R, The foremoſt branches of the Carotide Arteries, marching between the Anterior Lobes of the Brain.

S, The hindmoſt branches of the Carotids, joining to the Vertebral Arteries with One Trunk.

TTT, The three Trunks of the Vertebral Arteries, deſcending towards the *Medulla Oblongata.*

U, Their conjunction into one Trunk.

WW, The Communicant Branches, between the *Carotids* and *Vertebrals,* from whence ſmall Arteries aſcend to the *Plexus Choroides.*

X, The *Infundibulum.*

YY, The two whitiſh Glands placed behind the *Infundibulum.*

ZZZ, The *Protuberantia Anularis*, by ſome call'd *Pons Varolij*, which ariſing from the *Cerebellum* admits the *Medula Oblongata* to paſs under it, as under a Bridge.

F I G. III.

The Cortical Glands of the Brain, together with the Fibres view'd with a *Microſcope.*

AA, Part of the Brain boyled.

BB, The *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, which *Bidloo*, after others, has divided into three Membranes.

CC, The Blood Veſſels, with their Capillary diſtributions and reticular *plexus*, DD.

EE, The various orders of the Cortical Glands.

FF, The Bundles of Tubes, going together, conſtituting the *Medulla.*

GG, The Lobes of the Bundles, or the Separations and Branches, which are writhed in divers Angles, and turned in, and variouſly diſpos'd.

H, The complicated Tubes produced from theſe.

I, The Nerves, which compoſe the Medullary Subſtance.

Thus *Blanchard* and *Bidloo.*

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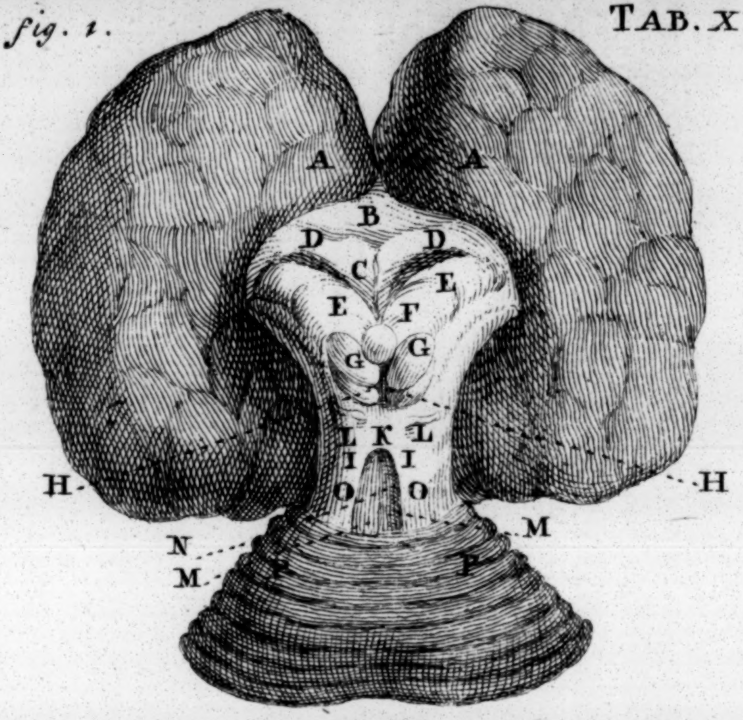
TAB. XII.



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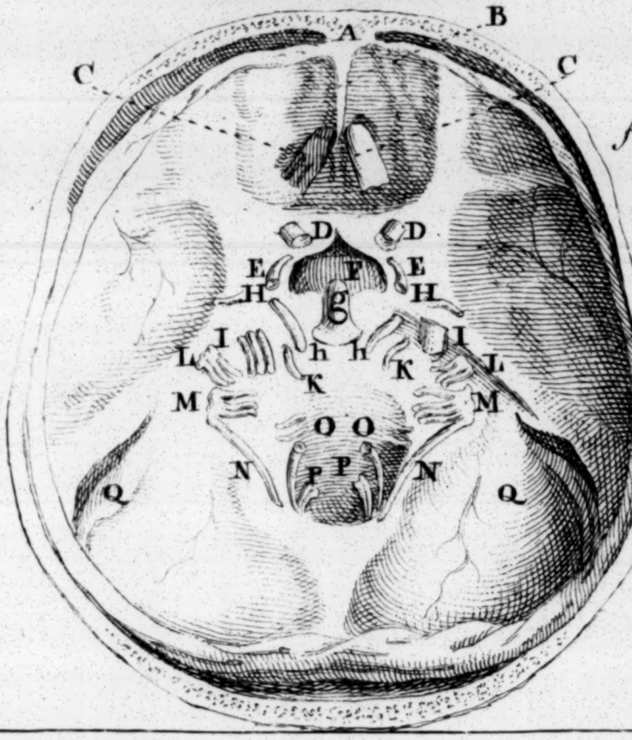

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TAB. XII.

From Dr. Willis.

FIG. I.

SHews the external or ſuperior *Superficies* of the Brain, taken out of the Skull; the hinder Lobes (being freed from their Adheſions by the *Pia Mater*) to the neighbouring Parts) are here raiſed and turned forwards, to ſhew the *Crura Medullæ Oblongatæ*, the *Fornix*, the *Nates* and *Teſtes*, With the *Glandula Pinealis*, and other Proceſſes.

AA The *Limbus* of the Brain, which in its natural Situation, was contiguous to the *Cerebellum*.

B, The Brim or Margin of the *Corpus Calloſum* of both Hemiſpheres, which in its natural Site, was placed on the Pineal Gland.

C, The *Fornix*.

DD, Its Arms embracing the *Crura* of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

EE, The *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*, on the *Crura* of the *Medulla Oblongata*, whence the Optick Nerves proceed; at the tops of which *Crura* (ſituated further out of ſight) are plac'd the *Corpora Striata*.

F, The *Glandula Pinealis*, between which, and the root of the *Fornix*, is the *Rima ad Infundibulum*.

GG, The Orbicular Protuberances call'd *Nates*.

HH, The leſſer Protuberances, call'd *Teſtes*, which are *Epiphyſes* of the former.

II, The *Proceſſus Medullares*, which aſcend obliquely from the *Teſtes* into the *Cerebellum*, and conſtitute part of its *Meditullium* on both ſides.

K, The joining of thoſe Proceſſes by another Tranſverſe Proceſs.

LL, The Pathetick Nerves, ariſing from the laſt mention'd tranſverſe Proceſs.

MM, A Portion of the *Medulla Oblongata*, lying under the aforeſaid Proceſſes and Protuberances.

N, The *Foramen* of the third Ventricle or Cavity; which is placed under the Orbicular Protuberances.

OO, A Portion of the Annulary Protuberance (call'd *Pons*) ſent from the *Cerebellum*, and embracing the *Medulla Oblongata*.

PP, The external and ſuperior Superficies of the *Cerebellum*.

FIG. II.

The interior *Baſis* of the Skull, where is ſhewn, after what manner the Blood-Veſſels and Nerves, when cut from the Brain and about to go out of the Skull, are cover'd by the *Dura Mater*.

A, The Bone of the Forehead, in which (towards the top of the Noſe) there's a Cavity, but not expreſs'd in this Figure, as *Blancard* pretends.

B, The *Septum* of the *Os Cribriforme*, call'd *Criſta Galli.*

CC, The Mammillary Proceſſes, which are much leſs, and have leſs Cavities in them, than is found in theſe parts in Quadrupeds, which are indued with a more exquiſite Senſe of Smelling.

DD, The Optick Nerves, which in human Bodies part farther from each other, before they paſs out of the Skull, than in moſt Quadrupeds.

E, The Pituitary Gland, with the top of the *Infundibulum* inſerted into it.

EE, The Carotid Arteries coming in, by the ſides of that Gland.

g, The *Infundibulum.*

hh, The third pair of Nerves, call'd *Oculorum Motorii*, going out of the Skull.

HH, The Pathetick Nerve hid under the *Dura Mater*, an going out of the Skull with th former ; theſe are reckon'd th fourth Pair.

II, The fifth Pair of Nerve hid under the *Dura Mater.*

KK, The ſixth Pair of Nerv having a very long Progre under the *Dura Mater*, befor they paſs out of the Skull, wit the third and fourth Pair.

LL, The ſeventh or Auditory Pair, entring the *Os P troſum* with double Proceſſes.

MM, The eight Pair, call' *Vagum*, compos'd of many Fibre which join with the Acceſſor Nerve, NN, as they marc out of the Skull.

OO, The ninth Pair.

PP, The tenth Pair, tendin downwards, and paſſing unde the *Dura Mater*, where the Vetebral Arteries aſcend.

QQ, The Lateral *Sinuſ* open'd.

TAB. XIII.

FIG. I. *From Dr.* Willis, *the other from* Bidloo.

FIG. I.

A Sheep's Brain, divided through its middle, and its Hemiſpheres turn'd over; ſome parts of it being ſcrap'd away, to ſhew its Medullary Tracts, or Nervous Roots.

AA, The Medullary Protuberances, call'd *Teſtes*, which are *Epiphyſes* of the *Medulla Oblongata*, and join'd to the *Caudex Medullaris* of the *Cerebellum*, looking from thence towards the Brain.

BB, The *Protuberantia Natiformes*, the Subſtance of which, in Sheep, Goats, and many other Creatures, is partly Cortical, and partly Medullary ; but in a

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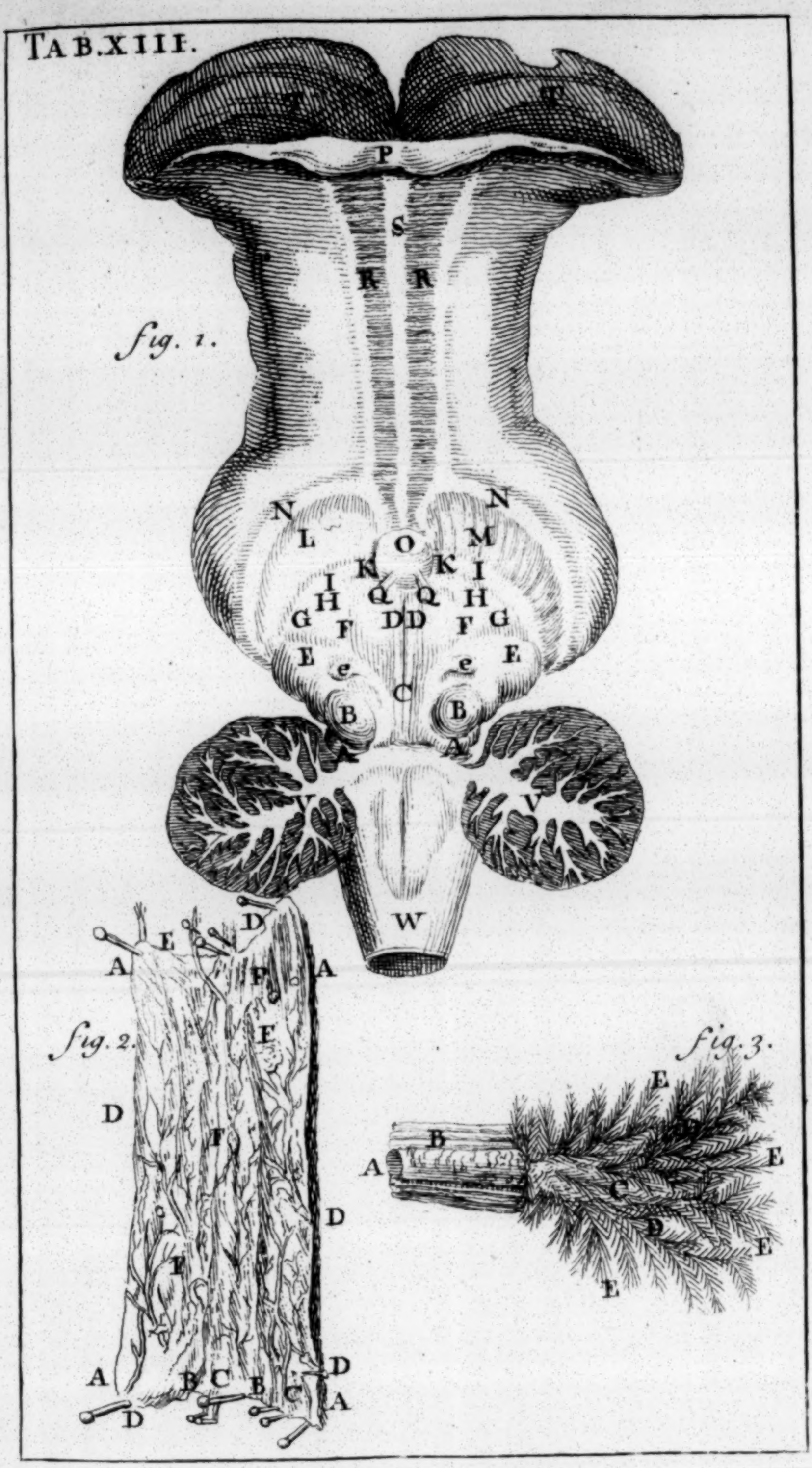
TAB. XIII.



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Man, Dogs, Foxes and others, it is wholly Medullary.

C, The Cavity, or third Ventricle, under the Prominences which are here diſſected and open'd.

DD, The two Medullary Cords of the *Caudex Medullaris*, paſſing ſtrait to the *Corpora Striata*.

EE, The *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*.

ee, The *Glandula Pinealis*, divided and laid apart.

FF, The Nervous or Medullary *Ductus*, proceeding from the Prominences, which is preſently divided; one Branch G, paſſing to the *Cone* of the *Corpora Striata*, the other H, going to its *Baſis*.

I, A *Surculus* from the Medullary Branch, paſſing at the *Baſis* of the *Corpus Striatum*, and reaching to the middle of its *Limbus*.

K, The poſterior *Limbus* of the *Corpus Striatum*, receiving Nervous Ducts, which are united under the Roots of the *Fornix*, with the ſame *Limbus* of the other ſide.

L, The *Corpus Striatum* of the left ſide whole, with the Blood-Veſſels creeping on its cortical Surface.

M, The *Corpus Striatum* of the right ſide; the cortical Surface of which is cut off to ſhew its Medullary *Striæ*.

NN, The foremoſt *Limbus* of the *Corpora Striata*, joining in the *Corpus Calloſum*.

O, The *Baſis* of the *Fornix*.

P, The Trunk of the *Fornix*, cut off and turn'd back with the Brain.

QQ, The two Roots of the *Fornix*.

RR. The internal Surface of the *Corpus Calloſum*, mark'd with tranſverſe medullary *Striæ*.

S, A *Sepimentum* of the Medullary *Striæ*.

TT, The hinder part of the Brain, which reſted on the *Cerebellum*, turn'd up.

VV, The *Cerebellum* divided and laid apart.

W, The *Medulla Oblongata* immediately below the fourth Ventricle.

FIG. II.

The *Plexus Choroides*, view'd by a Microſcope.

AA, The Membranous Covering ſeparated, which incloſes the *Faſciculi* of Veſſels.

B, The Arteries, and

C, The Veins (whoſe Ramifications and *Plexus* are made to appear) being fill'd with *Plaiſter of Paris*, and their own Blood.

D, The Lymphæducts ſomewhat diſtended with Wind.

E, The *Fibrillæ* of the Nerves.

F, The Glands placed between the Nerves, ſome of which are hard and fibrous, others are Veſiculous and more Flaccid.

FIG. III.

The Structure of a Nerve, expreſs'd by the aſſiſtance of a Microſcope.

A, The Branch of a Nerve diſſected from the Neck.

B, The Blood-Veſſels.

C, The *Faſciculi* of Tubes ſeparated.

D, The Tubes cleaving by lateral Fibres.

E, The Villous Extremities of the Tubes.

TAB. XIV.

From Dr. Willis.

FIG. I.

SHews the *Baſis* of a Sheep's Brain, ſome parts being pared away, and others expoſed bare, ſo that the *Striæ*, or Medullary Tracts, appear like ſo many Nerves.

AA, The Mammillary Proceſſes carried to the *Baſis* of the *Corpora Striata*, and inſerted into them.

BB, The part of the Brain remaining after the greateſt part of it is cut off.

CC, The *Corpora Striata* deraſed, ſo that the *Striæ Medullares* of its internal part appear.

DD, The *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*, in which the Medullary *Striæ* paſs ſtreight, and very cloſe towards the *Corpora Striata*.

E, A Tract leading to the *Infundibulum*.

F, A Gland placed behind the *Infundibulum*, which is double in Man.

GG, The Trunks of the Optick Nerves, divided at their *Joining* or *Coalition*, before the *Infundibulum*, and turn'd off.

HH, The *Crura* of the *Medulla Oblongata*, under the *Nates* and *Teſtes*, in which the *Striæ Medullares* paſs ſtreight, and very thick and cloſe together towards the *Corpora Striata*.

II. The Tranſverſe Medullary Tracts, diſtinguiſhing the Regions of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

KK, The Annulary Proceſs paſſing about the *Medulla Oblongata*, nigh the *Cerebellum*.

L, The Extremity of the *Medulla Oblongata*, near the beginning of the Spinal Marrow, M

FIG. II.

The Orbicular Prominences (*i. e.* the *Nates* and *Teſtes*) and *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*, pared off on one ſide, to ſhew their internal Compages.

AA, The *Teſtes* which have ſtreight Fibres through the whole.

B, One of the *Nates* deraſed, in which the Medullary Fibres paſs ſtreight and thick towards the Brain.

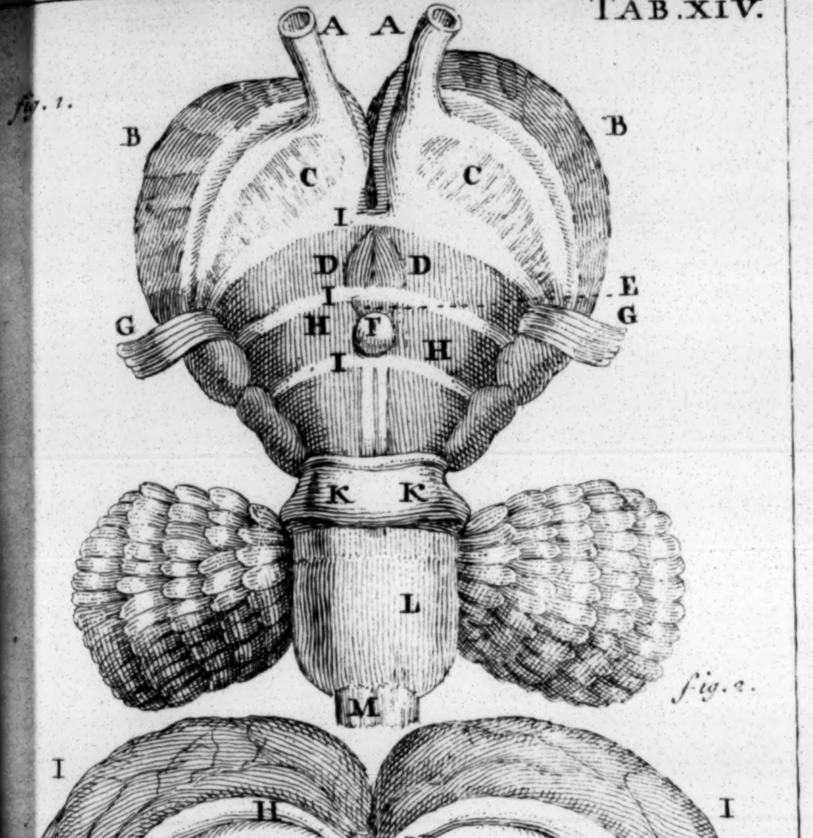
C, A Medullary *Septum*, dividing the Natiform Prominences from the Optick *Thalamus*; from which one Medullary Proceſs paſſes to the *Baſis* of the *Corpus Striatum*, the other into its *Cone*.

D, The *Thalamus* of the Optick Nerve of the left ſide deraſed, to ſhew its ſtreight and very cloſe Fibres paſſing towards the *Corpus Striatum*.

E, The poſterior *Limbus* of the *Corpus Striatum*, receiving the Optick Medullary *Striæ*, and thoſe of other Medullary Proceſſes.

F, The

TAB.XIV.



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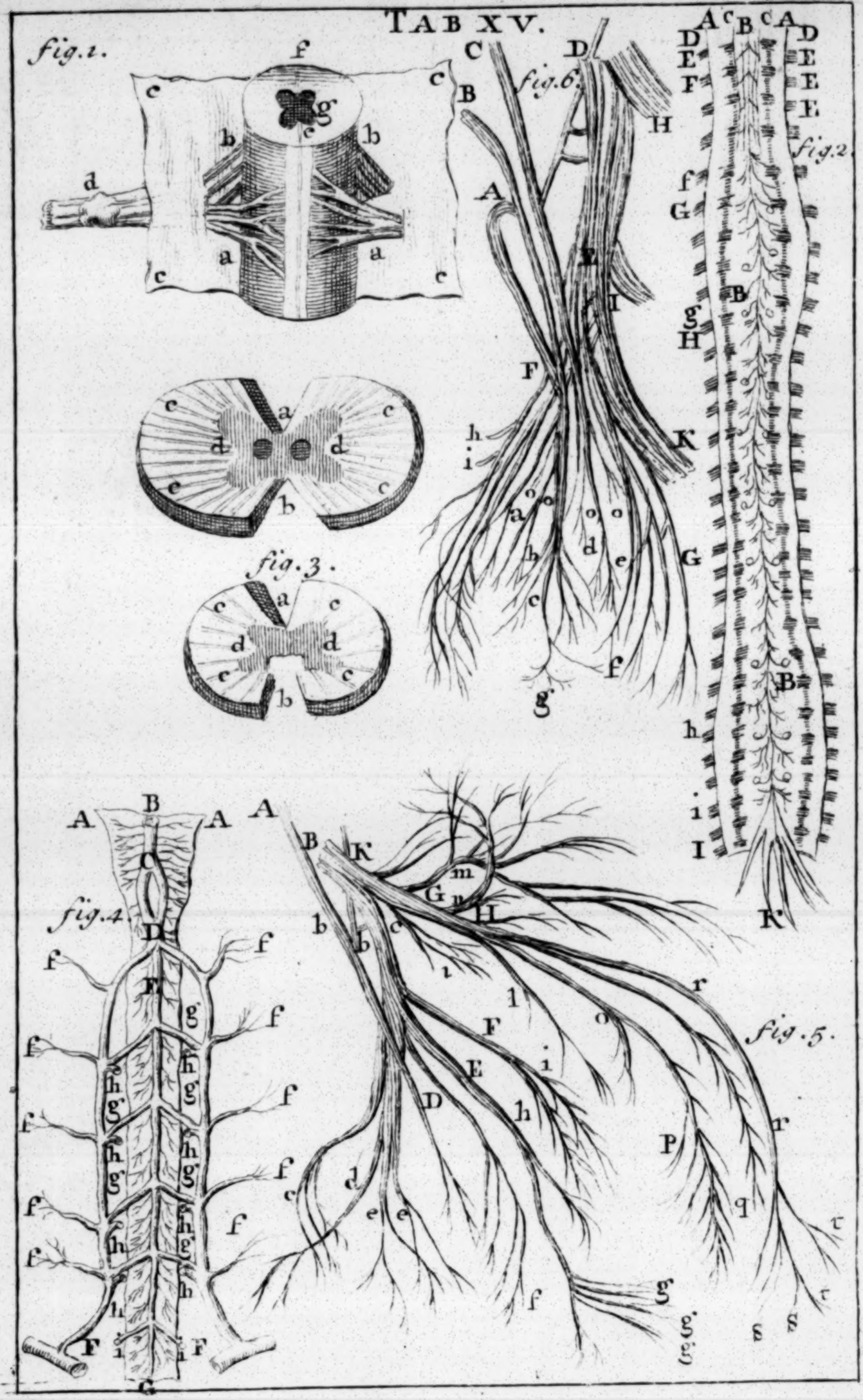
TAB XV.



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F, The *Corpus Striatum* eraſed, whoſe Nerves and Medullary Ducts are in like manner expreſs'd Tab. XIII. Fig. I. M.

G, The *Anterior Limbus* of the *Corpus Striatum.*

H, A *Sinus* from the Mamillary Proceſs, leading into the anterior Ventricle of the Brain.

I, The Hemiſpheres of the Brain.

The reſt of the Characters are explain'd in the preceding Figure.

TAB. XV.

FIG. I. & III. *from* Gerard Blaſius, *the reſt from Dr.* Willis.

FIG. I.

PArt of the Spinal Marrow taken out of the *Vertebræ* of a Dog expreſs'd as big as the Life.

aa, The nervous Filaments ariſing from the back-part of the Spinal Marrow.

bb, Thoſe of the fore-part.

cccc, The *Dura Meninx* divided, according to its length, on the back-part of the Spinal Marrow next the Spines of the *Vertebræ*, and laid aſide.

d, The Union of the Nervous Filaments a, b, after they have paſs'd the *Dura Meninx*, where they make a *Ganglion* at their *exit*, between the *Vertebræ*, and compoſe the Trunk of the Nerve.

e, A large Fiſſure in the back-part;

f, A leſs Fiſſure in the fore-part of the Spinal Marrow.

g, The internal Cortical Subſtance, of a Cineritious Colour.

FIG. II.

Shews the whole Spinal Marrow taken out of the Bony *Specus* of the *Vertebræ*, together with its inveſting Membrane, which is here divided according to its length, to ſhew the Originals of the Nervous Filaments of all the vertebral Nerves from the *Medulla Spinalis.*

AA, The upper part of the *Medulla Spinalis*, cut from the *Oblongata.*

BB, The *Arteria Spinalis* paſſing the whole length of the Spinal Marrow, which communicates in the Neck with the Cervical Arteries, as expreſs'd Fig. IV. g h *&c.* The lower part of this Spinal Artery having *Anaſtomoſes* with the Vertebral Arteries ariſing from the *Arteria Magna.* Vid. Fig. II. of the following Table.

CC, The *Nervus Spinalis*, by Dr. *Willis* call'd *Acceſſorius*, ariſing about the 5th and 6th *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and going out of the Skull with the *Par Vagum*.

DD, The *Dura Mater*, or inveſting Membrane of the Spinal Marrow, divided according to its length, and expanded.

EEFf, The Nerves of the Neck.

Gg, The Nerves that paſs to the Arms, and ariſe from that part of the *Medulla Spinalis* that is ſomewhat dilated, and have larger nervous *Faſciculi* at their *Originals*.

Hh, The Nerves of the Back, where the Spinal Marrow is leſſened again.

Ii, The lower part of the Spinal Marrow, which ſends Nerves to the Loins and Legs, and is intirely Fibrous in humane Bodies, but is Medullary in moſt Quadrupeds, and is there ſomewhat dilated again.

K, The Nerves paſſing out of the *Os Sacrum*.

FIG. III.

Part of the Spinal Marrow of a Dog cut tranſverſly.

aa, The leſſer Fiſſure before.

bb, The larger Fiſſure on the hind part.

ccc, The Nervous or Medullary *Striæ*, tending from the Cineritious or Glandulous Subſtance to the Circumference.

ddd, The Glandulous Subſtance plainly diſtinguiſhable from the Nervous or Medullary.

FIG. IV.

The Ramifications of the Vertebral Arteries, both in the upper part of the *Medulla Spinalis*, and back part of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

AA, The back part of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

B, Both the Vertebral Arteries united.

C, The Rhomboid Figure, which repreſents a double Coalition of the Arteries in Brutes.

D, The Meeting of the Vertebral and Cervical Arteries on the *Medulla Spinalis*, from whence the Spinal Artery deſcends.

E, The Spinal Artery.

FF, The two Vertebral Arteries ariſing from the Axillary Arteries.

G, The *Medulla Spinalis*.

ff, or, the Arteries that go to the Muſcles of the Neck.

gg, The Branches ſent to the Spinal Marrow, which join at both ſides in the Spinal Artery, at each meeting of the *Vertebræ*.

hh, Branches of Arteries which paſs into the Channels of the *Sinuſſes*, and make an Arterious *Plexus*.

ii, The Arteries ſent from the *Aorta* into the Spine.

FIG. V.

The Ramifications of the 5th and 6th Pair of Nerves.

A, The Nerve of the ſixth Pair from the Trunk, of which, the Doctor ſays, are ſent two ſhoots into two of the Muſcles of the Eye at aa, which are not expreſs'd in this nor his original Figure.

Z, A Branch of the Nerve of the ſixth Pair, reflected for the

the Root of the Intercoſtal Nerve.

B, The Trunk of the fifth Pair, immediately before it is divided in two large Branches.

bb, Two Shoots reflected from one of the Branches for the Root of the Intercoſtal *Nerve*.

C, The Diviſion of the upper Branch into leſſer Branches, of which the ſuperior (c) is the Ophthalmick, which enters the Orbit of the Eye, and ſends out four Branches; The firſt (O) is reflected into the Noſtrils; The ſecond (d) paſſing the outſide of the Orbit of the Eye, runs into the Muſcles of the Forehead; The third and fourth (ee) are diſtributed to the *Palpebræ* and internal Gland of the Eye.

D, The ſecond Branch of the ſecond Diviſion alſo enters the Orbit, and paſſes towards the external Angle of the Eye, and is diſtributed to the *Palpebræ* and exterior Glands.

E, The third Branch of the ſecond Diviſion, paſſes by or under the Orbit of the Eye, marching through a hole in the Bone of the upper Jaw, in which paſſage it ſends a Branch (e) by another *Foramen* into the *Muſculus Maſſeter*.

f, A Branch running to the Muſcles of the Noſe.

ggg, Divers Branches deſcending into the upper Lip.

F, The inferior Branch, or fourth of the ſecond Diviſion, which deſcending ſtrait towards the Roof of the Mouth, is divided into two Branches, of which one of them (h) is diſtributed into the Gums; the ſecond (i) is diſſeminated with many Twigs into the Palate.

G, The ſecond Branch of the firſt Diviſion of the *Par Quintum*, which paſſing ſtrait downwards into the lower Jaw, in its way ſends many Branches; as follows,

K, One of its Branches to the Parotid Gland;

l, Another to the internal Maſticatory Muſcles;

m, Another Branch paſſing round the Proceſs of the lower Jaw, is carried to the external part of the *Maſſeter*;

n, Another *Surculus* running oppoſite to the former, on the ſame Proceſs, and diſtributed into the internal part of the ſame Maſticatory Muſcle.

H, A Trunk of a great Branch paſſing further on, is divided into divers Branches; of which that at O tends to the Root of the Tongue; P That which goes to the whole Body of the Tongue with many Branches; q Thoſe that paſs to the parts under the Tongue; rr The Trunk that paſſes through the lower Jaw, and gives ſlips to the Teeth, and to the lower Lip sss; and partly to the Chin tt.

FIG. VI.

All the Nerves of the third, fourth, fifth and ſixth Pairs, that paſs to the Muſcles, and other parts of the Eye.

A, The Nerve of the third Pair, which paſſes to three of the ſtrait Muſcles, and the external oblique Muſcle of the Eye.

B, A Nerve of the fourth Pair, or Pathetick Nerve, paſſing into the *Muſculus Trochlearis*.

C, A Nerve of the ſixth Pair, proper to the *Muſculus Abducens*, and *Septimus Brutorum*,

D A, Nerve of the fifth Pair, whoſe Ophthalmick Branch (E) is divided into two; F The upper Branch is preſently ſplit into ſeveral Twigs, marching ſtrait to the internal Angle of the Eye; G the lower Ophthalmick Branch divided into Branches, and in a like manner paſſes to the Gland and *Palpebræ*, at the external Angle of the Eye.

a, A Nerve of the fifth Pair, paſſing to the *Muſculus Trochlearis:*

b, A Branch of the third, to the *Attollens:*

c, Another Branch of the ſame, to the *Abducens:*

d, Another of the ſame, to the *Deprimens:*

f, Another to the *Muſculus Obliquus Externus:*

g, Little Nerves from the *Plexus* of the third Pair, paſſing through the Sclerotick Tunick into the *Uvea*.

e, A Nerve of the ſixth Pair, to the *Muſculus Abducens*.

ooo, Fibres of little Branches from the fourth and ſixth Pair, paſſing to the *Muſculus Septimus Brutorum*.

n, A Nerve from the upper Ophthalmick Branch, going into the Noſtrils (i); One from the ſame Branch into the Eyebrows and Forehead.

H, The Trunk of the fifth Pair cut off, which went to the lower Jaw.

I, Another Trunk of the ſame, which went to the Palate, alſo cut off.

K, The Branch of the upper Jaw.

TAB. XVI.

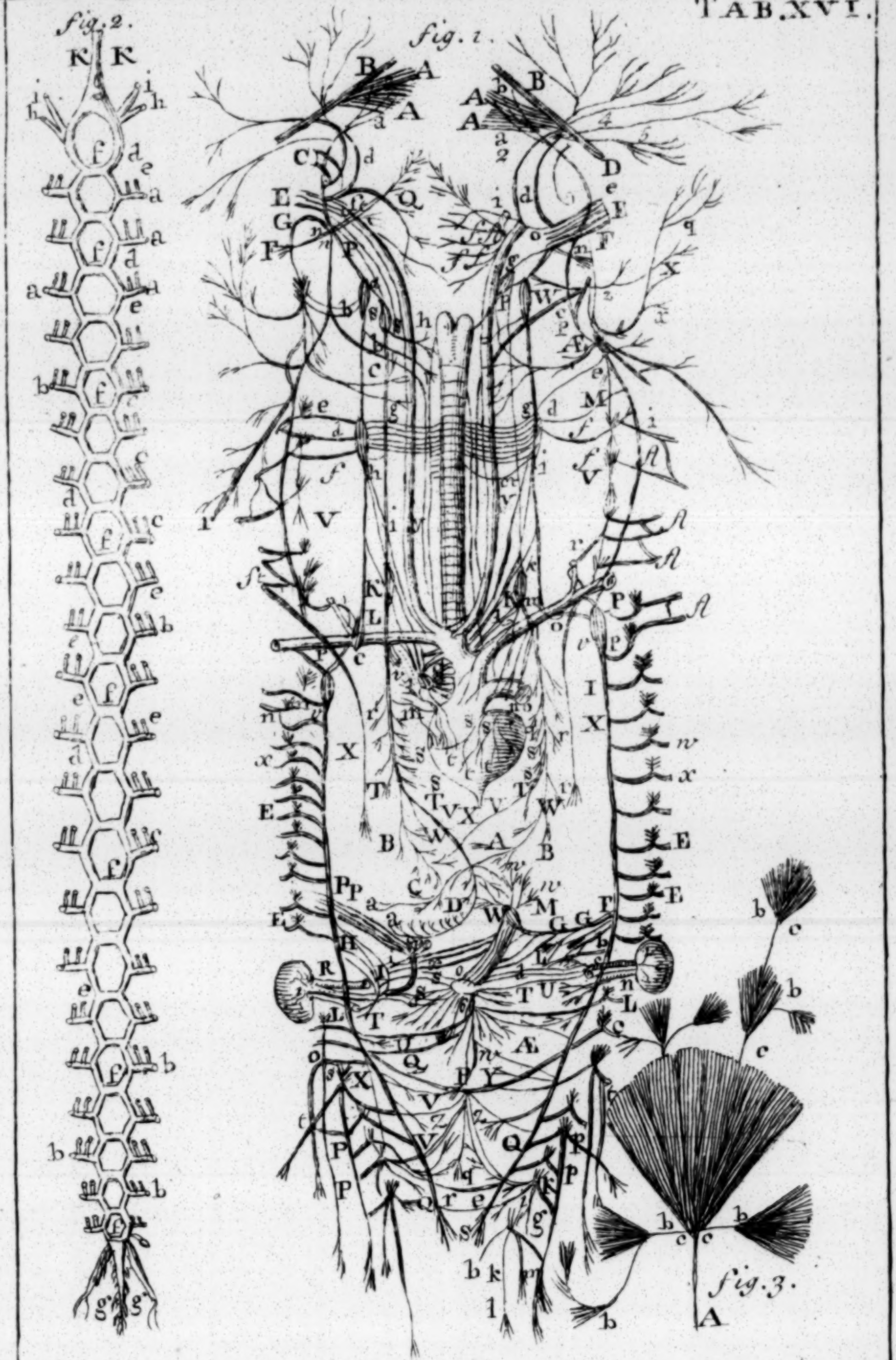
From Dr. Willis, *but very ill copy'd, wherefore the Original Figure is here referr'd to; ſee the Doctor's ninth and eleventh Tables of his Anatomy of the Brain.*

FIG. I.

SHews the beginnings of the fifth and ſixth Pairs of Nerves, and the Roots of the Intercoſtal Nerve proceeding from them; likewiſe the Origines and Branchings of the ſame intercoſtal Nerve, and the *Par Vagum*, and the Acceſſory Nerve produced out of the Spine to the *Par Vagum*, and the Ramifications carried to the Stomach. Here alſo are repreſented the Beginnings and Diſtributions of the ſeventh, ninth

and

TAB. XVI.



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and tenth Pair of Nerves, and of thoſe of the Diaphragm; alſo the Originations and Inſertions of the Nerves of the *Præcordia* and the *Viſcera*, with the Originations of the vertebral Nerves, and their communications with the former.

AA, The Nerve of the fifth Pair, with its two Branches AA, the upper of which tending ſtrait, diſtributes it ſelf into the Muſcles of the Eye and Face, into the Noſe, Palate, and the upper part of the Mouth; and beſides, it reflects two Branches aa, which make two of the Roots of the Intercoſtal Nerve; the other lower Branch of the fifth Pair tends downwards, and is diſperſed into the lower Jaw-bone and all its parts.

aa, Two Shoots ſent down from the upper Branch of the fifth Pair, which meeeting with the other Branch b, reflected from the Nerve of the ſixth Pair, make up the Trunk of the Intercoſtal Nerve, D.

B, The Nerve of the ſixth Pair, tending ſtrait downwards into the Muſcles of the Eye, out of whoſe Trunk the Branch b, which is the third Root of the Intercoſtal Nerve, is reflected.

b, The third Root of the Intercoſtal Nerve.

C, The Origin of the *Auditory Nerve*, or of the ſeventh Pair, with its double Proceſs, *viz.* the ſoft and hard.

c, The ſofter Branch of it, which is wholly diſtributed into the inward part of the Ear, *viz.* into the Muſcles of the *Hammer*, and into the *Cochlea*.

d, The harder Branch of it, which ariſing whole without the Skull, and being inoſculated with the Shoot of the eighth Pair ε, conſtitutes with it a ſingle Nerve, which preſently is dividid into more Branches; of which,

1, Is beſtowed on the Muſcles of the *Tongue*, and of the *Os Hyoides*.

2, Again into more Shoots, the upper of which,

3, Into the Muſcles of the Face and Mouth,

4, Into the Muſcles of the Eye-lids and Forehead,

5, Into the Muſcles of the Ear.

D, The Trunk of the Intercoſtal Nerve, conſiſting of the three aforeſaid Roots, which preſently after forms the *Ganglioform Plexus*, which *Plexus* of the Intercoſtal Nerve, juſt without the Skull, ſeems to be the higheſt Knot.

E, The Original of the Nerve of the *Par Vagum*, or eight Pair, conſiſting of many Fibres, with which the Nerve G, ariſing out of the Spine, joins, and being inoſculated with them, paſſes together through the Skull, after which it returns again, and having made a communication with ſome neighbouring Nerves, is beſtow'd on the Muſcles of the Shoulders and the Back.

ε, A Shoot of the eight Pair, meeting with the Auditory Nerve.

fff, Other Branches of the *Par Vagum* going into the Muſcles of the Neck.

G, The principal Branch of the ſame Pair hid in the Ganglioform Proceſs.

H, The upper Ganglioform *Plexus* of the *Par Vagum*, which admits a Branch k, out of another neighbouring *Plexus* of the Intercoſtal Nerve.

h, A Branch out of the aforeſaid *Plexus* of the *Par Vagum* going into the Muſcles of the *Larynx*, a conſiderable Branch of which, going under the Scutiformal Cartilage, meets with the returning Nerve, to which it is joyn'd.

i, A Branch ſent from the cervical *Plexus* of the Intercoſtal Nerve into the Trunk of the *Par Vagum*.

K, The lower *Plexus* of the *Par Vagum*, from which very many Nerves go to the Heart, and the Parts about it.

l, A remarkable Branch ſent into the Cardiack *Plexus*.

m, Nervous Fibres diſtributed into the *Pericardium*, and Veſſels joyning to the Heart.

n, The left recurrent Nerve, which, being reflected upwards towards the Scutiform Cartilage, near which it compaſſes about the Trunk of the *Aorta*, in its aſcent ſends many Branches †††† to the *Aſpera Arteria*, and then meets with a Shoot h, ſent from the Ganglioform *Plexus*. This returning from that *Plexus*, ſends ſome Shoots towards the Heart.

L, The right recurrent Nerve, which being reflected much higher, binds about the Axillary Artery.

o, A notable Branch ſent down from the Trunk of the *Par Vagum* of the left ſide to the Heart, and preſently dividing, one Branch paſſes about the Trunk of the Pneumonick Vein, the other gently touching the back part of the Heart, is diſpers'd into more Branches which lie over its Superficies; from this Pair is ſent a Cardiack Branch from the Trunk of the other ſide.

p, A Branch of the aforeſaid Shoot going about the Pneumonick Vein.

q, Another Branch of the ſame, ſending many Shoots to the Heart, which lie over its hinder Superficies.

rrr, Small Branches ſent out from the Trunk of the *Par Vagum*, which are joyn'd in a long Tract with the *Oeſophagus*, being turn'd back from their proper place.

sss, Many Branches cut off, whoſe Shoots being diſtributed into the Subſtance of the Lungs, variouſly ſtraiten and bind about the Sanguinary Veſſels.

TTT, The Trunk of the *Par Vagum* is divided into two Branches, *viz.* outward and inward, both of which inclining towards the like Branches of the other ſide, are joyn'd to them, and after a mutual Communication, make up the two Stomachick Branches, *viz.* the upper and lower.

VV, The internal Branches,
which

which being united in X, conſtitute the beginning of the inferior Stomachick Branch.

WW, The outward Branches, which being united in the Figure to be added to this, make the other Stomachick Branch.

X, The joining of the inward Branches.

F, The beginning of the Nerve of the ninth Pair, with many Fibres, which being united, make a Trunk, which is carried towards the Tongue, and in its Progreſs ſends down two Branches.

ΘΘ, The firſt Branch tending downwards, which being united to a Branch of the tenth Pair, is beſtow'd on the Sterno-thyroeidal Muſcle.

⊙⊙, The ſecond Branch is ſent into the Muſcles of the *Os Hyoides*.

ϑ, The Trunk of this Nerve paſſing into the Body of the Tongue.

G, The upper Ganglioform *Plexus* of the Intercoſtal Nerve, which is the laſt Knot of this Nerve coming out of the Skull.

α, A Branch out of this *Plexus* ſent into the neighbouring *Plexus* of the *Par Vagum*.

bb, Two nervous Proceſſes, by which this *Plexus* communicates with the Nerve of the tenth Pair.

γ, A Shoot ſent down into the *Sphincter Gulæ*.

Γ, The middle or *Cervical Plexus*, which being proper to a Man, lies nigh the middle of the Neck, in the Trunk of the *Intercoſtal* Nerve.

δ, A noted Branch out of the ſecond vertebral Pair, going into this *Plexus*, whereby this communicates with the Nerve of the *Diaphragm* in its firſt Root.

εε, Two Branches going from the ſame *Plexus* into the Trunk of the Nerve of the *Diaphragm*.

ζ, Many nervous Fibres going out of the *cervical Plexus* into the current Nerve, and to the ſanguinary Veſſels to the Trunk of the *Trachea* and *Oeſophagus*.

θ, A Branch from the ſame into the Trunk of the *Par Vagum*.

χ, Another noted Branch going into the returning Nerve.

κκ, Two remarkable Shoots ſent towards the Heart, which another Branch λ ariſing a little lower follow; theſe being carried downwards between the *Aorta* and the Pneumonick Artery, and meeting with the like Branches of the other ſide, conſtitute the *Cardiack Plexus* Δ, from which the chief Nerves proceed that are beſtowed on the Heart.

λ, A Branch proceeding a little lower from the Intercoſtal Trunk, which goes with the former to the Cardiack *Plexus*.

Δ, The aforeſaid Cardiack *Plexus*.

μ, A Link going from the ſame, which compaſſes about the Pneumonick Artery.

ν, The lower Link incloſing the Pneumonick Vein.

Ξ, The Intercoſtal Nerve demers'd into the Cavity of the *Thorax*,

Thorax, where it binds the axillary Artery.

ξξξξ, The four vertebral Nerves ſent down into the *Plexus* of the *Thorax*, the upper of which binds the vertebral Artery.

οοο, Three noted Branches ſent down from the ſame *Plexus*, which lie over the fore-part of the Heart, as the Nerves p, q, coming from the Trunk of the *Par Vagum*, give Branches to its back-part.

π, The vertebral Artery bound about by the aforeſaid Nerve.

ςςς, Nervous Shoots covering the fore-part of the Heart.

τττ, Branches and nervous Fibres ſent into its back-part.

Θ, The inferior *Plexus*, properly call'd the Intercoſtal or Thoracick, into which four Vertebrals, beſide the Intercoſtal Nerve, are inſerted, the uppermoſt of theſe in its deſcent paſſes about the vertebral Artery.

I, The Intercoſtal Nerve deſcending through the Cavity of the *Thorax* juſt by the Roots of the ſides, where in its whole Progreſs it admits a Branch from between each *Internodium* of the *Vertebræ*.

H, The Nerve of the tenth Pair, conſiſting of many Fibres in its beginning, and paſſing out between the firſt and ſecond *Vertebræ*, where it preſently ſends forth two nervous Proceſſes b b, into the ſuperior *Plexus* of the Intercoſtal Nerve.

*, Its Branch, which being united to the Shoot of the ninth Pair, is beſtow'd into the Sternothyroeidal Muſcle, immediately lying upon the *Aſpera Arteria*.

□, The Branch ſent into the poſterior Muſcles of the Neck.

Δ, A Branch ſent into the pathetick Spinal Nerve.

***, Shoots from the chief Branch of the ſame Nerve, ſent into the Sternothyroeidal Muſcle.

L, The Origin of the firſt vertebral Nerve, which in this as well as in all other Vertebrals conſiſts of many Fibres, one Band of which going out of the lower Margin of the Spinal Marrow, and the other from the upper meeting one another grow together into one Trunk which preſently is divided into divers Nerves diſtributed many ways.

ρ, A Shoot from this Nerve into the Branch of the tenth Pair.

σ, Another Shoot into the Spinal Pathetick Nerve.

s, A noted Shoot ſent forth upwards into the Muſcles of the Neck.

T, A Shoot from the crooked Nerve into the anterior Muſcles of the Neck.

Z, A Nerve from this Pair into the firſt brachial Nerve out of which the Nerve of the Diaphragm hath its higheſt Root.

M, The Origin of the ſecond vertebral Nerve, whence the higheſt brachial Branch (V) proceeds, and in which the

Nerve

Nerve of the Diaphragm is firſt rooted. This brachial Nerve in Quadrupeds ariſes nigh to the 4th or 5th *Vertebræ*, and therefore the *Radix* of the Diaphragm is placed lower.

V, The vertebral Branch going to the Arm.

τ, The Nerve of the Diaphragm, a Branch of which ϑ goes from the Cervical *Plexus* to its Root, and a little below two other Branches εε paſs into its Trunk from the ſame *Plexus*; this Communication is peculiar to Humane Bodies.

φ, The other Root of the Diaphragm from the ſecond and third brachial Nerve.

χ, The lower Trunk of the Nerve of the Diaphragm removed, which in its proper place paſſing through the Cavity of the *Thorax* without any Communication, goes ſtrait to the Diaphragm, where being ſtretch'd out into three Branches, it is inſerted in its muſculous part.

ψψψψ, The other brachial Nerves, out of whoſe Roots Branches go into the Intercoſtal *Plexus*.

ω,ω,ω,ω, The Origins of the vertebral Nerves, from the ſeveral Roots of which, a Branch is carried into the Intercoſtal Nerve.

♃, ♃, The laſt Origin of the Spinal acceſſory Nerve, that goes the *Par Vagum*, beginning with a ſharp Point.

♀, The aſcending Trunk of the ſame Nerve, which in its whole aſcent paſſing by the ſide of the Spinal Marrow, paſſes through the midſt of the Origins of the vertebral Nerves, and receives Fibres at the Trunk of the Marrow.

δ, The deſcending Trunk of the ſame Nerve, which going from the *Par Vagum*, is reflected outwards, and after it hath had communication with the Nerves of the ninth and tenth Pair, is beſtow'd wholly upon the Muſcles of the Shoulders.

☽, The lower Proceſs of the ſame Nerve.

The following Characters are repeated on the lower part of this Figure, which makes the 11th Table of Dr. *Willis*, and ſhew the inferior Ramifications of the Nerves of the *Par Vagum*, and of the Intercoſtals, diſtributed to the Ventricle and the *Viſcera* of the whole *Abdomen*. Likewiſe the Origins of the vertebral Nerves are deſcribed, which ſtand over-right the former, and are inoſculated with ſome of them. The Figure in theſe, and in four-footed Animals, are almoſt alike, ſo that this Figure may be common to both.

A, The lower Stomachical Branch, which is made up of the internal Branches of both ſides of the *Par Vagum*, being united together, and covering the bottom of the Ventricle, diſperſes Branches on every ſide in the whole Tract.

B, The upper Stomachical Branch, which is made of the external Branches of both ſides of of the *Par Vagum*, being united together, creeps through the top of the Ventricle.

C, The Coalition or joyning together of the external Branches.

D, The *Plexus Nervoſus* of the Fibres of both the Stomachical Nerves, united together nigh the Orifice, and as it were woven into a Net.

a a, The Extremities of both the Stomachical Nerves, which there meet with the Nerves of the Liver and communicate with them.

EE, The Intercoſtal Nerve deſcending on either ſide nigh the Roots of the Ribs, and in its whole deſcent receiving a Branch from the ſeveral vertebral Nerves ε ε.

F, A Branch going out of the Intercoſtal Nerve of the left Side, and ſent down towards the Meſenterick *Plexus*.

G, The ſame Meſenterick Nerve divided into two, ſends the greater Branch into the *Plexus*, which is the Stomachical and the Splenetick, and the leſſer into the *Plexus Renalis*.

H, The like Meſenterick Branch coming from the Intercoſtal Nerve of the right Side, and bending towards the Meſenterick *Plexus*.

J, This Nerve being divided, parts with its great Branch to the Hepatick *Plexus*, and the leſſer into the *Plexus Renalis*.

♄, The chief Meſenterick *Plexus* of the left Side, which is the Stomachical and Lienary; from which many little companies of Nerves, or numerous Conjugations, are ſent out many ways.

♃, The Renal Meſenterick *Plexus* of the left Side, into which, beſides the Meſenterick Branch,

ββ, Two other Nerves are immediately carried out of the Intercoſtal Nerve.

γγγ, From this *Plexus* placed nigh the Gall-Bladder, more Nerves and Fibres are ſent into the Kidney.

δδ, Nerves and Fibres, by which this *Plexus* communicates with the greateſt *Plexus* of the Meſentery.

ζ, The chief bundle of Nerves tending out of the former *Plexus* (♄) into the Spleen, which it having reach'd, reflects from thence into the bottom of the Ventricle.

η, The ſecond Conjugation of the Nerves from the aforeſaid *Plexus* into the bottom of the Ventricle, whoſe Fibres communicate with the Fibres and Branches of the lower Stomachical Nerve.

θ, The third Conjugation of Nerves between this *Plexus* and the neighbouring Hepatick ♂.

ι, The fourth Conjugation of Nerves between this and the greateſt *Plexus* of the Meſenterick Θ.

♀, The Renal Meſenterick *Plexus* of the right Side, into which (as in its fellow) beſides the Meſenterick Branch,

KK, Two Nerves produced from the Intercoſtal Nerve.

λ, The Nerves and Fibres between

between this *Plexus* and the greateſt of the Meſenterick.

μ, A noted Branch between this *Plexus* and the neighbouring Hepatick ν.

V, A noted company of Nerves and Fibres from this *Plexus* into the Kidney, which climbing up the emulgent Veſſels, variouſly paſs about them.

♂, The ſuperior Meſenterick *Plexus* of the right Side, which alſo is the Hepatick.

θ, A great Conjugation of Nerves out of this *Plexus* into the Liver and Gall-Bladder, out of which likewiſe many Branches are ſent into the *Pylorus* and *Pancreas*. The Nerves and Fibres of this in its aſcent towards the Liver, cover the Hepatick Artery as it were, by making a Net, and almoſt hide its Trunk; the Branches of theſe meet with the tops of the Stomachical Nerves a a.

ππ, Shoots diſtributed about the *Pylorus*.

ρρ, Other Shoots diſpers'd into the *Pancreas*.

ςς, Nerves reaching out between this *Plexus* and the greateſt of the Meſentery. This *Plexus* communicates with the neighbouring Renal by (μ) and with the Stomachical by (θ). The greateſt Meſenterick *Plexus*, out of which a great bundle of Nerves...... ariſing under the great *Glandula* of the Meſenterick, from thence is diſpers'd every where about into very many Branches and Shoots, and are diſtributed into all the Inteſtines (except the *Rectum*). Theſe Nerves and Fibres reaching out on every ſide, accompany the Meſenterick Arteries and Veins, and variouſly paſs about them in their whole progreſs.

ττ, Nervous Branches from this *Plexus* into the Womens Teſticles or uterine *Glandulæ*, which meet with the Branches of the vertebral Nerves of the 20th and 21ſt Pair, ſent into the ſame Parts, and are inoſculated with them.

υυ, The vertebral Nerves which go into the Womens Teſticles.

☽, The loweſt *Plexus* of the Meſentery placed far below the former, and having for its Origin three Nerves ariſing lower from the Intercoſtals.

φφφ, Three Nerves ſent down on either ſide from the Intercoſtal Nerve into the loweſt *Plexus* of the Meſenterick.

χχ, A Nerve ſtretch'd out from that *Plexus*, directly into the greateſt *Plexus* of the Meſentery, which in its Paſſage receives on both ſides ſome Branches from the Intercoſtal Nerve, *viz.* 44. 5. 5. 5. and it ſelf ſend two Branches into the Womens Teſticles.

♄♄, Two Branches from the aforeſaid Nerve into the Womens Teſticles.

☿, Another ſmall *Plexus* ſtanding a little above this loweſt.

ω, A nervous Proceſs from the aforeſaid loweſt *Plexus*, ſtretch'd out into a ſmall neighbouring *Plexus*.

a, From the leaſt *Plexus* ☿ a noted Nerve being carried into the greateſt *Plexus* of the Meſentery, which in its whole aſcent goes under the *Rectum* and part of the *Colon*, and inſerts many Branches in the ſame.

b, Another Branch ſent downwards from the ſame *Plexus*, which goes under the lower part of the ſame ſtreight Inteſtine, and beſtows upon it many Shoots.

cc, Two Nerves ſent downward from the loweſt *Plexus* of the Meſentery ☽, which being ſent down into the *Pelvis* of the *Abdomen*, go under the two *Plexuſſes* there K K, *viz.* one placed on either ſide.

KK, A double *Plexus* placed within the *Pelvis*, whoſe Nerves are employ'd in the ſeveral Excretions there made, (*viz.*) the Urine, Excrement, and Seed; theſe ſend out Nerves dd, towards the loweſt Meſenterick *Plexus.*

dd, A Nerve aſcending from the aforeſaid *Plexus* on either ſide nigh the ſide of the *Rectum*, and ſends Shoots into it, which double *Plexus* meets with another Nerve b, deſcending from the leaſt *Plexus.*

ee, Two Nerves from the ſame *Plexus* into the Womb.

f, A Nerve from the ſame *Plexus* into the Bladder.

g, A Nerve into the *Proſtatæ.*

h, A Nerve out of the Root of the 28th vertebral Pair, into the Muſcle of the *Anus.*

i, The 29th vertebral Pair, from which

k, A Nerve into the Sphincter, and the other Muſcles of the *Anus.*

l, A noted Nerve on both ſides from that Pair into the *Penis.*

M, Another ſhorter Branch into the Muſcles of the *Penis.*

LL, The Intercoſtal Nerve below the Kidneys.

m, A little Nerve from the vertebral Branch, which paſſes into the *Cremaſter* Muſcle of a Man's Teſticles.

n, The 21ſt vertebral Pair, whoſe origin being placed behind the Kidneys, lies hid; from this Nerve more Shoots are ſent out on both ſides into the Teſticles of the Female Sex, which meet with other meſenterick Shoots diſtributed to the ſame Part.

o, A Nerve out of the 22d vertebral Pair, from which alſo ſome Branches are ſent into the Womens Teſticles.

ppp, &c. Nerves which paſs to the Thighs, of which thoſe that riſe higher receive in their deſcent Branches from the Nerves ariſing lower.

q, The Intercoſtal Nerves mutually bending one to another near the beginning of the *Os Sacrum*, communicates by the croſs Proceſs r.

r, Another croſs Proceſs within the bending of the *Os Sacrum* joining the two Intercoſtal Nerves.

S, Both the Intercoſtal Nerves end in ſmall Fibres, which

Fibres

Fibres are diſtributed into the very Sphincter of the *Anus.*

t, A Nerve from the 24th vertebral Pair, which is carried into the inguinal Glandules.

VVV, Shoots ſent down from the intercoſtal Nerve on both ſides into the Body of the Ureters.

X, A Nerve which goes to the Teſticles and the *Cremaſter* Muſcle cut off where it goes out of the *Abdomen.*

FIG. II.

The Spinal Artery that lies on the fore-part of the *Medulla Oblongata* within the Bony *Specus* of the *Vertebræ*, running along from the *Occiput* to the *Os Sacrum* like Net-work.

aaa, Arterial Shoots from the vertebral Artery aſcending between the holes of the Spinal Proceſſes, ſent down towards the Spine.

bbb, Arterial Branches ſent down from the *Aorta* towards the Spine.

ccc, &c. An arterial Shoot reaching out of every aforeſaid Branch into the Spinal Marrow.

ddd, &c. Other Shoots from each of the aforeſaid Branches paſſing to the fore-part of the Spinal Marrow.

eee, The aforeſaid Arterial Branches, which as ſoon as they are carried to the bony Den, preſently become forked, and ſend forth little Branches into either part, which on both ſides communicate with the next Branch of the ſame ſide, and by the croſs Proceſs with the Fellow-Branch of the other ſide.

fff, The joining together of the Arteries of either ſide by the croſs Branch.

gg, Arterial Branches going out of the *Os Sacrum.*

hh, Arterial Branches going to the *Meninges* of the hinder part of the Head.

ii, Arterial Branches going out of the Skull with the Nerves of the Seventh Pair.

kk, Shoots reaching out into the wonderful Net, which in their Progreſs are inoſculated mutually among themſelves, and at length with the Carotid Arteries.

FIG. III.

Part of the Pulmonick Nerve view'd with a Microſcope, to ſhew its Branchings on the Lobules of the Lungs.

A, The chief Trunk.

bb, The *Fibrillæ* cut off and diſplay'd, which paſs to the little Lobes of the Lungs.

ccc, The ſmall Stemms of Nerves continued from each *Faſciculus* of nervous Fibres, from whence others are propagated to the next little Lobe.

TAB. XVII.

The 5th, 6th and 8th from Caſſerius, *the reſt from* Bidlo

FIG. I.

THE External parts of the Eye.

A, The Eye-brow, B the upper Eye-lid, C the lower, D the internal Angle of the Eye, in which, part of the *Glandula Lachrymalis* is ſeen. E, the external Angle, F the Hairs of the upper, and G the lower Eye-lid.

FIG. II.

A, The Skin with the *Muſculus* or *Arbicularis Palpebrarum* remov'd.

B, The Bone of the upper part of the Orbit bored.

C, The great Lachrymal Gland, *in ſitu*.

D, A faint appearance of the excretory Ducts of the Lachrymal Gland. See the following Figure.

E, Divers little Glands interſpers'd with the Ducts.

FIG. III.

The Lachrymal Glands within the Orbit of the Eye, repreſented ſomewhat bigger than the Life.

AA, The upper part of the Bones of the Orbit.

BC, &c. The ſuperior Lachrymal Gland.

DD, Its excretory Ducts, f obſerv'd by *Meibomius*, and cal *Hygrophthalmicos* by *Borrichi* and by *Segerus Hygroclepharic* becauſe they diſcharge the ſelves of their Lympid Humo within the Orbit and *Palpebræ*

EE, Divers little Glands di pers'd between the laſt mentio Ducts.

FG, The Cartilaginous Ri of the Eye-lids connected wi Membranes.

HHH, The Hairs of the u per Eye-lid turn'd ſomewhat u wards, which by the Microſco appear to have lateral Fibres.

I, The Lachrymal Gland pl ced in the internal Angle of t Eye.

KK, The little Bones of t Noſe broke off to ſhew the fo lowing Ducts,

M L, which convey the ſ perfluous Moiſture of the L chrymal Ducts into the Noſt of the ſame ſide.

FIG. IV.

The Muſcles of the Eye, &

A, The *Muſculus Rectus ocu lorum attollens.*

aaa, The Motary Nerves o the Eye.

B, The *Deprimens.*

C, The *Adducens.*

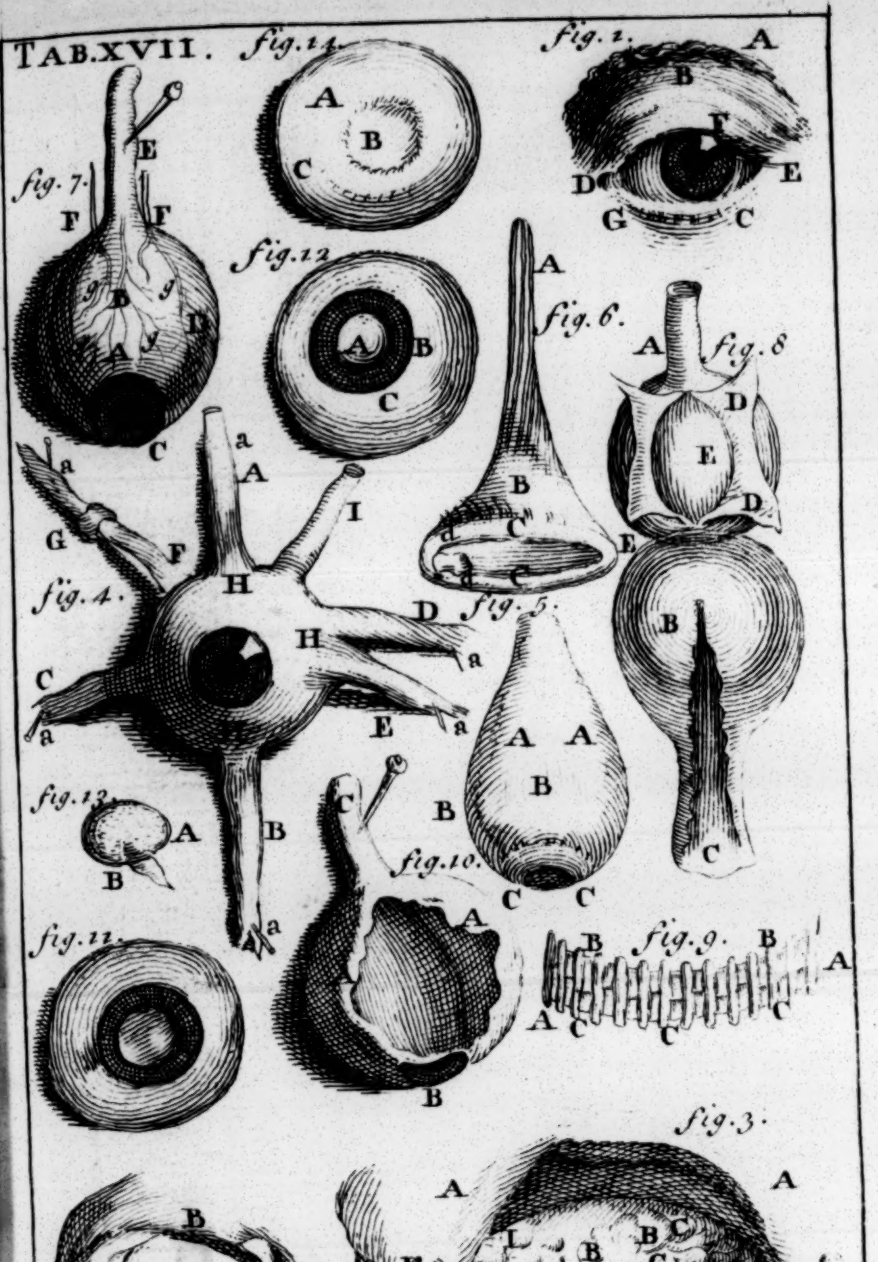
D, The *Obliquus inferior.*

E, The *Abducens.*

F, The *Obliquus ſuperior.*

G, The

TAB. XVII.



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G, The *Cartilaginous Trochlea.*

HHH, The Tendinous Expanſions of the Muſcles of the Eye.

I, The Optick Nerve implanted into the back part of the Eye.

FIG. V.

The Eye taken out of the Orbit with the Fat about it.

AA, Fat growing to the back part of the Eye.

B, The Muſcles not ſeparated.

CC, That part of the Eye to which the Tendons of the Muſcles do not reach.

FIG. VI.

The Eye-lids with their Muſcles.

AA, The Muſcle of the *Palpebræ* call'd *Levator.*

B, Its thin Teddinous Expanſion at its Termination.

CC, The *Tarſi*, or Cartilages of the Eye-lids.

D, The Lachrymal Caruncle in the internal Angle of the Eye.

dd, The *Puncta Lachrymalia.*

E, The outward Corner of the Eye.

FIG. VII.

The external Tunicks of the Eye.

A, The *Tunica Adnata.*

B, The *Cornea.*

C, Its Fore-part, which is tranſparent, and properly call'd *Cornea.*

D, Its Back-part, properly call'd *Sclerotis*, which is thick and not tranſparent: Externally it is cover'd with the *Adnata*, and internally with the *Uvea.*

E, The Optick Nerve.

FIG. VIII.

The *Tunica Uvea* and *Retina* with the *Cornea* hanging down.

A, The Optick Nerve cover'd with the *Pia Mater.*

B, The *Sclerotis* turn'd off from the *Uvea*, and hanging to it.

C, The Inſide of the *Sclerotis.*

D, The *Tunica Uvea* partly ſeparated from the *Retina.*

E, The *Retina.*

FIG. IX.

AA, The *Ligamentum Ciliare.*

BB, Its Fibres that paſs according to its breadth.

CC, Its Fibres that paſs but half way; in which are inſerted divers Lymphæducts: this Muſculous Conſtructure with the *Uvea*, is movable, and ſtraitens or widens the Dimenſions of the *Pupilla* according to the different degrees of Light.

FIG. X.

The Membranes of the Eye without the Humours.

AA, The three Tunicks of the Eye together.

B, Part of the *Pupilla.*

C, The Optick Nerve.

FIG. XI. and XII.

The Vitreous and Chryſtallin Humours taken out together.

A, The Chryſtalline Humour.

B, Parts of the Fibres of the Ciliar Ligament broken off and remaining on

C, The Vitreous Humour.

FIG. XIII.

A, The Chryſtalline Humour taken out.

B, A Membrane rais'd from the Chryſtalline Humour.

FIG. XIV.

AC, The *Vitreus Humour.*

B, A Cavity in this Humour, in which the back part of the Chryſtalline is receiv'd.

TAB. XVIII.

FIG. I, II, III, IV, & V. *from* A. Lewenhoek, *the* VIth *from* Henr. Meibomius. *The Five firſt ſhews the Chryſtalline Humour of the Eye variouſly view'd with a Microſcope. See the* Philoſophical Tranſactions, *Numb.* 165, *in the Year* 1684. *for the Month of* November.

FIG. I.

ABC, THE Chryſtalline Humour of its natural ſize.

B, That part of it next the *Tunica Cornea.*

FIG. II.

The Threads conſtituting the Scales wonderfully diſpoſed. From the *Center* L, the Threads paſs three ſeveral ways, not that all the Threads paſs to the *Center*, for example, the ſhorteſt M K H N O F don't come ſo far, but reach to the *Axis* of the other ſide as the Threads ELK do here. They return from thence back, and are in this Section the ſhorteſt Threads H N. Theſe Threads HN are placed on the other ſide near the *Axis*, and returning back again, are then O F; and O F coming from the other ſide nigh the *Axis* is here again K M. To conclude, thoſe which are here the ſhorteſt Threads, are on the other ſide the longeſt, and *Vice verſa.* To preſent this clear to view, I have drawn with Lines the *Threads* compaſſing one of the Scales of the Chryſtalline Body ſeen on one ſide. See

FIG. III.

R T P S W Q. Tho' it ought to be a flattiſh round, I have here made it Globular, conſidering, that in this Repreſentation the Thread conſtituting each Scale may be the better diſcerned. P and Q are the middle Points

TAB. XVIII.

fig. 2.

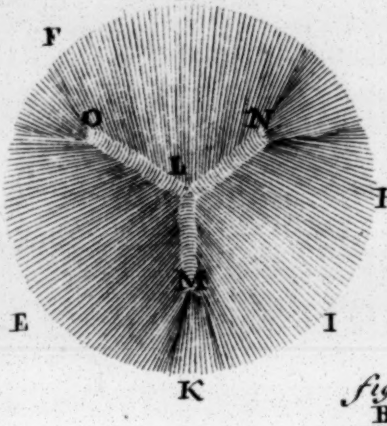


fig. 3.

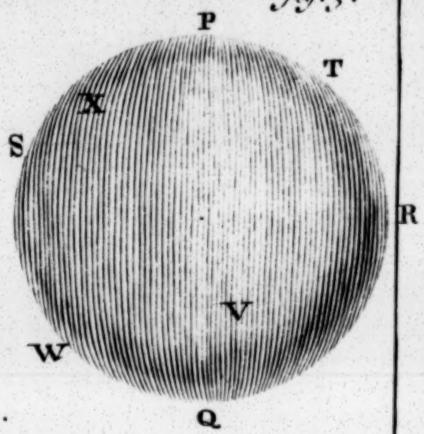


fig. 1.

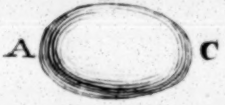
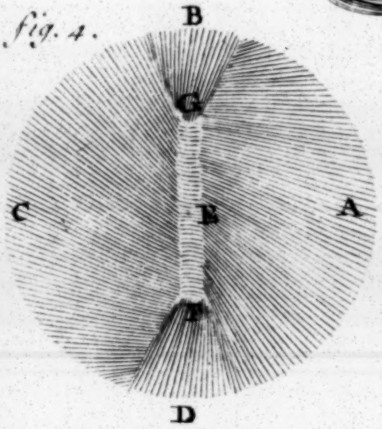


fig. 4.



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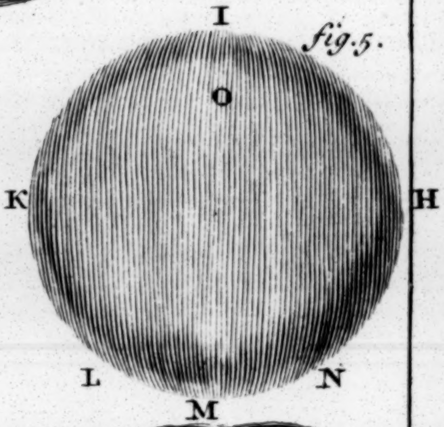

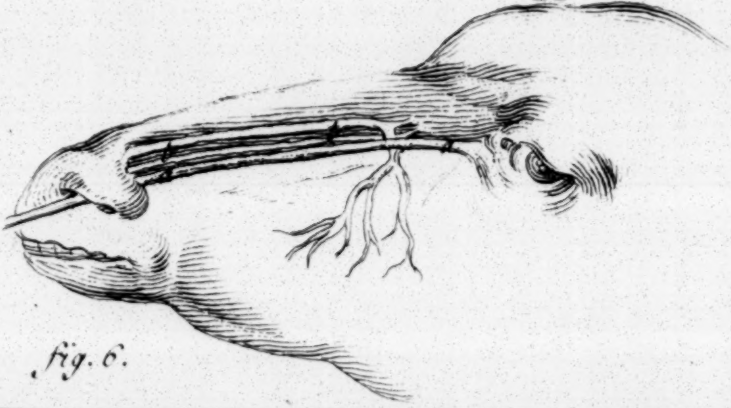

fig. 6.

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Points or *Axis*, of which P (in the foregoing Figure 2, denoted by L) the Threads iſſuing out of the Point P, in the foregoing Fig. 2. L, extended to V, where they are the ſhorteſt Threads; from whence they extend back again to P, where again they are the largeſt; and from P they again extend to W, where they are again the ſhorteſt: And thus alſo are extended the Threads from T to Q and thence again to X, and from X to Q, and thus half the Courſe of every one of the Threads is demonſtrated, ſince we muſt ſuppoſe this for an half round. In ſhort, the Threads L I in Fig. 2. are here P S, and the Threads between L and M of that Figure, are here the Threads between P and X, and the Threads between L O in the foregoing Fig. 2. are here the Threads between P and T. So that the Threads in the foregoing Fig. 2. between FOLIKE are here in Fig. 3. the ſame with RTPS. Here is further to be obſerv'd, that the Threads conſtituting the Chryſtalline Body, are thickeſt about R and S, and the nearer they approach to P or Q, they are the thinner. To conclude, when we view the foreſaid Chryſtalline Body with attention, as it cometh freſh out of the Eye, we find it to excel in tranſparency the pureſt Glaſs, notwithſtanding it is compos'd of ſo many thouſand Threads, where they lie ſo very cloſe together, that one would wonder how the light can paſs through them in right Lines, which is abſolutely neceſſary; for if it were otherwiſe, the Chryſtalline Body would appear white, but not tranſparent.

FIG. IV. & V.

The ſame Agreement (ſays *Lewenhoeck*) I found alſo in the Eyes of Hares and Rabbets, except that whereas the Threads conſtituting the before-mention'd Chryſtalline Bodies, ſpread themſelves from the *Center* in three diſtant Courſes, here the Threads of each Scale ſpread themſelves, but in two courſes. Fig. 4. ABCD, repreſenteth half the round of the Chryſtalline Body of the Eye of a Hare or Rabbet, E is the *Center*, which lieth extended to the Apple of the Eye; theſe Threads conſtituting each Scale, which run as through the *Center* E, are on the other ſide the ſhorteſt, and appear like unto F or G; likewiſe F and G on the other ſide run through the *Center*. I have alſo cauſed the foregoing Figure to be drawn ſidewiſe, the better to repreſent the thread-like appearance of each Scale. I ſuppoſe then, that the Threads, which in Fig. 4. are repreſented between E and F, are the ſame with thoſe in Fig. 5. repreſented by I O. So that the Threads which come from the Point I (the ſame with E in the former Figure) end here in N and L, where they are the ſhorteſt; and thoſe which extend to O, through

through or cloſe to the *Center* M, where they are the longeſt, end there; or bend again on the other ſide, as the ſame do here. In ſhort, thoſe which here approach the *Center* I, are on the other ſide fartheſt from the *Center*.

FIG. VI.

The Lachrymal Duct paſſing towards the Noſtril.

a a, The Continuation of the Lachrymal Duct from the *Puncta Lachrymalia* to the Extremity of the Noſtril.

b b, The Excretory Duct that is proper to the Noſtrils.

TAB. XIX.

From M. Du Verney.

FIG. I.

THE Ear in its natural Situation, together with the Arteries which are diſtributed to its Fore-part.

ABCD, The Ear, ABC its three *Plicæ*, D the *Auricula*, E the *Concha*, at

F, near E is to be ſeen the *Foramen* of the *Meatus Auditorius*.

F, The Place of the *Tympanum*, or rather *Membrana Tympani*, the two prick'd Lines ſhew the length of the *Meatus*.

G G, Part of the *Os Squammoſum* bored.

H, The *Muſculus Attollens Auriculum* (or firſt Muſcle) lying on the *Os Squammoſum* after the Temporal Muſcle is taken away.

I, Part of the *Os Jugale*.

K, The *Proceſſus Styloides*.

L, The external Carotid Artery cut off about the Angle of the lower Jaw-bone.

M, The Branch which aſcends by the Fore-part of the Ear.

N, Thoſe that paſs on the Back-part of the Ear.

P, A Branch that goes to the Ear itſelf.

O, Another Branch which paſſes to its Cartilage, and internal part of its *Concha*.

FIG. II.

The Ear drawn forward to ſhew its ſecond Muſcle, with the ſeveral Teguments of the Ear, and the Arteries which lie behind it.

A, The Ear turn'd forward.

B, Its ſecond Muſcle call'd *Retrahens Auriculam*, whoſe Fibres are here bared from their Membranes to ſhew their Progreſs.

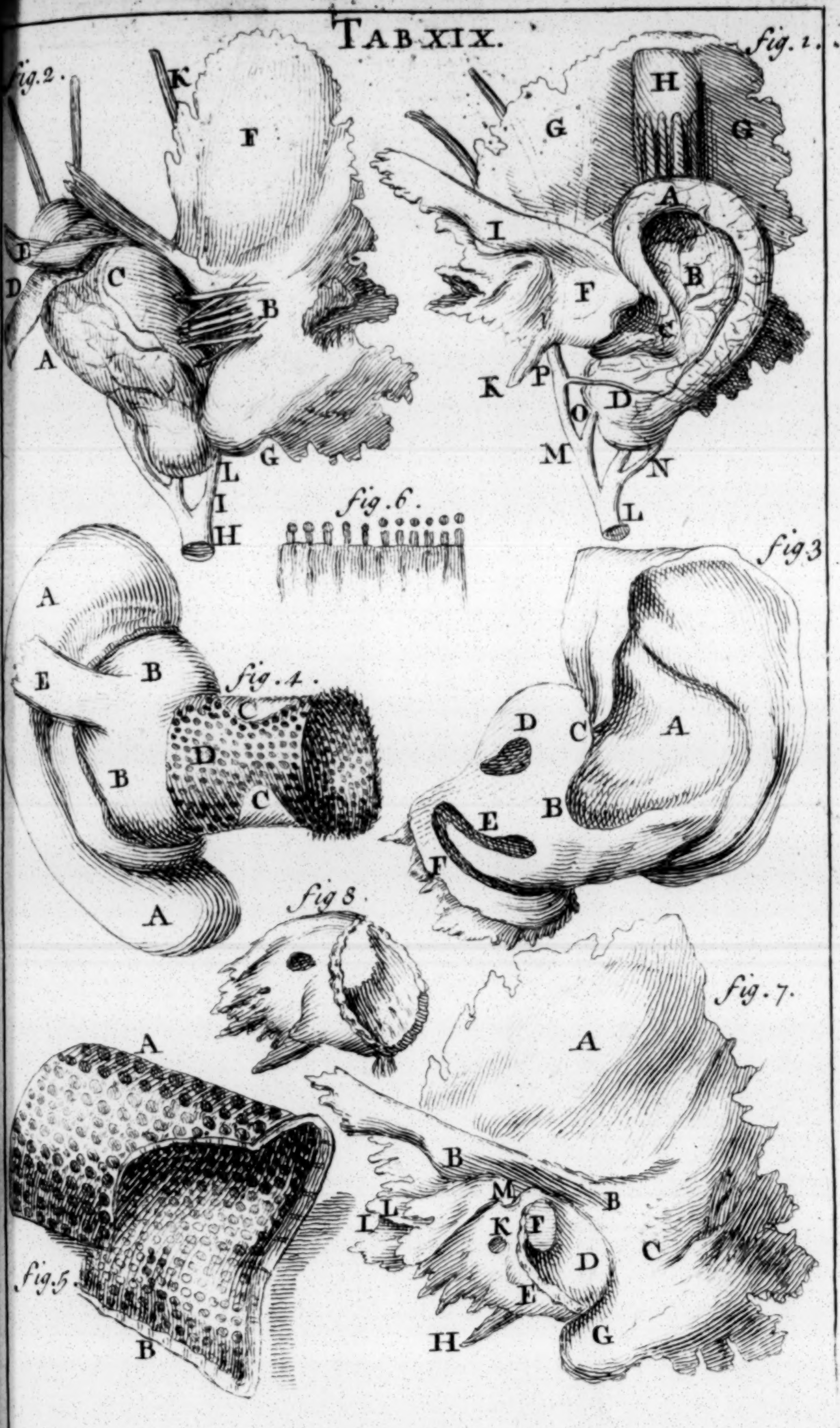
C, The Cartilage laid bare, to ſhew the Inſertion of the Muſcle.

D, The true Skin of the Ear, under which the Fat is placed.

E, The *Membrana Nervoſa*, according to *Du Verney*.

F, Part

TAB. XIX.



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F, Part of the *Os Squammoſum.*

G, The Mammillary Proceſs.

H, The Trunk of the Carotid Artery.

IK, Its Trunk, which as it aſcends behind the Ear, ſends divers Shoots to it.

L, A Branch that is beſtow'd on the Cavities of the Maſtoid Proceſs.

M, A Branch after paſſing on the Cartilage is diſpers'd on the *Concha.*

FIG. III.

The Cartilage of the Ear and its *Meatus* laid bare.

A, The Cartilage of the Ear with its Foldings.

B, The Cartilaginous *Meatus* hanging a little down.

C, Part of the Cartilage, which makes the Orifice of the *Meatus*, and which hangs down at the Mouth of the *Concha* in the Figure of the Tongue.

DEF, Three places which are only Membranous where the Cartilages are diſcontinued.

FIG. IV.

Shews the Back-part of the Ear, and the Upper-part of the Cartilaginous *Meatus*, with the Ligaments which join the *Concha* to the *Os Temporum.*

AA, The Back-part of the Ear.

BB, The Back-part of the *Concha* bared.

CC, The Appendices of the Cartilaginous *Meatus.*

D, The Upper-part of the *Meatus* compoſed only of the Glandulous Skin.

E, A Ligament of the Ear.

FIG. V.

The Glandulous Tunick that inveſts the Cartilaginous *Meatus*, repreſented three times bigger than its natural Size, that all its Parts may appear more diſtinct.

A, The external Part of the Glandulous Tunick.

B, The *Canalis* or *Meatus* open'd, where the ſmall Hairs may be ſeen with the mouths of the Excretory Ducts of the Glands.

FIG. VI.

Part of the *Meatus* cut ſo as to ſhew the thickneſs of it, and the manner of the Adheſion of the Glands to that Skin; ſome of which Glands are taken out, to ſhew their *Loculi* more diſtinctly.

FIG. VII.

The Temple Bone bared.

A, The Squammous Part of this Bone.

BB, Part of the *Os Jugale* or *Apophyſis Zygomatica.*

C, A ſmall Depreſſure where the Ligament of the Ear is faſten'd.

D, The Mouth of the bony *Meatus* of the Ear.

E, The Cliffs that are ſeen in the Fore-part of this Bone next the *Fauces.*

F, The Membrane of the *Tympanum* in its proper Situation.

G, The Mammillary Proceſs.

H, The Styloid Proceſs.

I, The *Canalis* in which the internal *Carotid* paſſes.

K, A *Sinus* between the Bony *Meatus* and Squammous part of the *Os Temporum*, by which the Muſcle of the *Malleus* paſſes into the *Tympanum* itſelf.

L, The Extremity of the Bony *Meatus*, which is part of the Channel leading from the Ear to the Palate.

FIG. VIII.

The Bony *Meatus* ſeparated from the Temple Bone.

TAB. XX.

From M. Du Verney.

FIG. I.

THE Temple Bone after its Squammous part with the external *Meatus* is cut away, to ſhew the Membrane of the *Tympanum*.

A, The Membrane of the *Tympanum* in its proper place, ſo that it may be readily ſeen.

B, The Handle of the *Hammer* cleaving to the Inſide of this Membrane.

C, The longeſt Proceſs of the *Incus*, which may be ſeen through the Membrane of the *Tympanum*, tho' it is placed at ſome diſtance behind it.

D, The Head of the *Hammer* or *Malleus*.

E, The thick part of the *Incus*, with

F, Its ſhort Proceſs, which appears bared in this Section.

G, The Bony *Meatus* broke off in its middle.

H, The Maſtoide *Apophyſis*.

I, The Styloid.

K, The external Muſcle of the *Malleus* in its place.

L...... The ſmall ſlender and long Proceſs of the *Malleus*, to which the Muſcle is inſerted.

FIG. II.

The *Membrana Tympani* taken out and view'd laterally.

FIG. III.

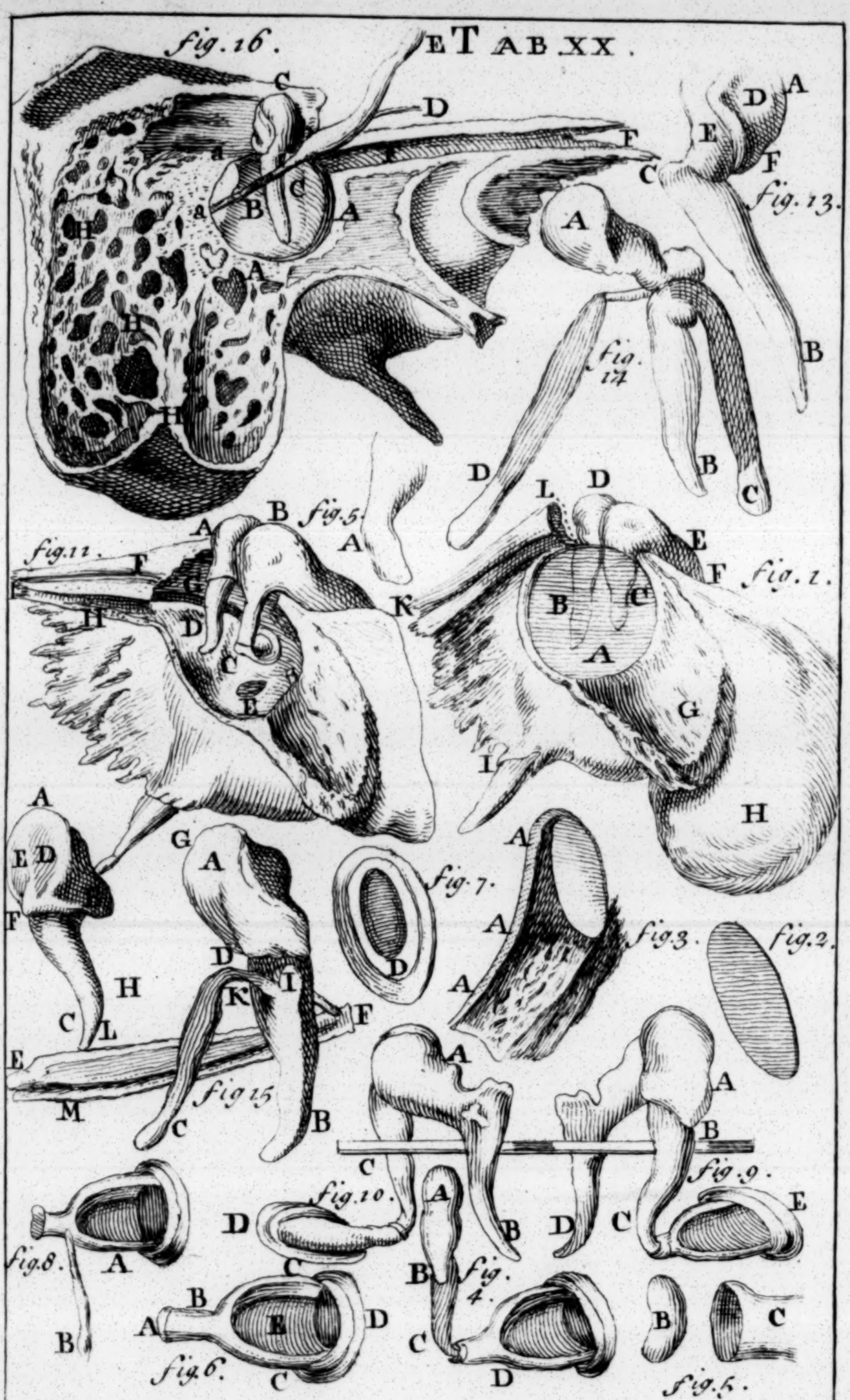
The Membrane of the *Tympanum* view'd after the ſame manner, but ſtill remaining in the Extremity of the Bony Paſſage.

AA, The ſide of the Bony *Meatus* next the Face, by which the gradual aſcending Progreſs of that Paſſage may be underſtood as it leads to the *Membrana Tympani*.

FIG. IV.

The lateral View of the *Incus* and *Stapes* in their proper Situation.

TAB. XX.



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A, The thickeſt part of the *Incus*.

B, The ſhort Branch of the *Incus*, which in this view appears on

C, The long Branch.

D, The Head of the *Stapes*, which is join'd with the long Proceſs of the *Incus* by the mediation of the fourth Bone.

FIG. V.

N.B. That theſe following Figures, by miſtake of the Graver, are placed in different parts of this Table, and are done four times bigger than the Life.

A, The Beak of the longeſt Branch of the *Incus*.

B, The *Oſſiculum quartum*.

C, The Head of the *Stapes*, in whoſe Cavity (here expreſs'd) the *Oſſiculum quartum* is receiv'd.

FIG. VI.

The *Stapes*, four times bigger than the Life.

A, Its Head.

B, Its Neck.

CC, Its Sides.

D, Its *Baſis*.

E, The Membrane of the *Stapes*.

FIG. VII.

D, The *Baſis* of the *Stapes*.

FIG. VIII.

A, The *Stapes*.

B, Its Muſcle, both being repreſented more than twice as big as the Life.

FIG. IX.

Shews the ſmall Bones of the Ear, as they appear if you view them from that *Meatus* which opens into the *Maſtoid* Proceſs.

A, The thickeſt part of the *Incus*.

B, Its ſhort Proceſs *foreſhorten'd*, the Eye being directly againſt its Point.

C, Its longeſt Branch.

D, The back-part of the Handle of the *Malleus*.

E, The *Stapes* ſeen from above.

FIG. X.

Another view of the Bones of the Ear (on the oppoſite ſide) from the *Meatus*, which leads from the Palate to the *Tympanum*.

A, The Head of the *Malleus* covering the thicker part of the *Incus*, and its ſhort Proceſs.

B, The Handle of the *Malleus*.

C, The longer Branch of the *Incus*.

D, The *Stapes* view'd laterally.

N.B. That the Line, or rather *Stylus*, expreſs'd in theſe two laſt Figures, ſhews the parts of theſe Bones that appear above or underneath in their different Views.

FIG. XI.

Repreſents almoſt the ſame parts that are expreſs'd in Fig. 1. of this Table, all being drawn much bigger than in the *Skeleton*. The Membrane of the *Tympanum* being here taken away, to ſhew the Bones in their proper

per Situation, and the parts that appear in the Inſide of the *Tympanum* itſelf.

A, The *Malleus.*

B, The *Incus.*

C, The *Stapes* directly under the Eye, ſo that its Head is hid by the *Roſtrum* of the longer Branch of the *Incus*, tho' its *Baſis* may in this view ſomewhat appear as it covers the *Feneſtra Ovalis.*

D, The bottom or lower part of the *Tympanum*, which is the Surface of the *Os Petroſum.*

E, The *Feneſtra Ovalis.*

FG... Half of the *Meatus* in which the internal Muſcle of the *Malleus* is incloſed.

F, That part of this divided *Meatus* that is without the *Tympanum.*

G, Its other part within the *Tympanum.*

HI, The Bony part of the *Meatus*, which leads from the Palat to the Ear, divided through its middle to ſhew its Cavity.

I, The Extremity of the *Meatus*, in which the *Muſculus Stapedis* is incloſed.

FIG. XII.

The *Incus* view'd on that ſide where it is articulated to the *Malleus.*

A, The great End of the *Incus.*

B, Its ſhort Branch Foreſhorten'd.

C, Its long Branch.

D, Its firſt Cavity.

E, The ſecond ——

F, A Protuberance ariſing between theſe two Cavities.

FIG. XIII.

That part of the *Malleus* is here chiefly repreſented which is articulated with the *Incus.*

A, Its Head.

B, Its Handle.

C, Its large *Apophyſis.*

D, Its firſt Protuberance, which is receiv'd in the Cavity of the *Incus* D, in the preceding Figure.

E, Its ſecond Protuberance, which is receiv'd at E in the ſame Figure.

F, The Cavity which receives the Protuberance F, Fig. ib.

FIG. XIV.

The *Malleus* as it appears when view'd, from the *Aquæduct*, that the Inflection of the Muſcles may be ſeen, eſpecially the internal Muſcles which paſs into the *Tympanum* to its Inſertion on the *Malleus.*

AB, The *Malleus.*

C, The exterior Muſcle.

D, The interior ——

FIG. XV.

Shews the Circumference of the *Tympanum* and the *Malleus* view'd from the Inſide, with its Muſcles in its proper Situation.

A, The Head of the *Malleus.*

B, Its Handle ——

C, The external Muſcle of the *Malleus.*

D, Its Inſertion.

E, The internal Muſcle of the *Malleus.*

F, The

F, The place which it goes to, and makes an obtuſe Angle, and whence it is inflected to the Handle of the *Malleus*, to which it is inſerted under the external Muſcle.

GH, The Circumference of the *Tympanum*.

I, The great *Apophyſis* of the *Malleus* fore-ſhorten'd.

K, The leſſer *Apophyſis* to which the external Muſcle is inſerted.

LM, The Nervous Covering of the internal Muſcle, ſomewhat open'd to ſhew that Muſcle.

That it may be better conceiv'd how theſe two Muſcles move the *Malleus*, and thereby ſtretch the Membrane of the *Tympanum* or relax it, their Inſertions do ſhew, that when the external Muſcle CD acts only, the Extremity of the *Manubrium* B (or Handle) is drawn outward, becauſe the Head of the *Malleus* G is faſten'd in the *Tympanum*. But if both theſe Muſcles move together, the Extremity of the *Malleus* (being drawn inwardly by the internal Muſcle EF,) ſtretches the *Membrana Tympani*. For the external Muſcle CD draws or at leaſt ties up the Head of the *Malleus*, which does not bear upon the *Tympanum* in H as it does in G.

FIG. XVI.

Shews the Back-part of the *Os Temporis* as big again as the Life, its Squammous Part being here taken away, and the Bone cut through from the top to the bottom (according to the *Stria*) ſo that the Inciſion paſſes through the middle of the Maſtoid Proceſs: This Section is ſo made, that the *Stria* about the *Membrana Tympani* appears, as does alſo the place where the *Stria* is wanting. Here alſo may be ſeen the *Parietes* of the Bony *Meatus* next the Face looking downwards, and covering a part of the *Membrana Tympani*; and finally all the Sinuoſities of the Maſtoid Proceſs are laid open.

AA, The *Stria*.

a a, The ſpace in which the *Stria* is wanting.

B, The ſide of the Bony *Meatus* next the Face, in this view lying downwards.

C, The *Malleus*.

D, The ſmall Cord of the *Tympanum* drawn inwards, that it may be ſeen how it paſſes on the external Muſcle.

b, c, A Sinuoſity in the Bone on the *Stria*, which gives the Muſcle the Benefit of a Pully.

E, The external Muſcle of the *Malleus* in like manner drawn inward.

FF, The Bony part of the *Meatus* that leads to the Palate.

G, The *Meatus* to the Maſtoid Proceſs.

HHH, The Sinuoſities of that *Apophyſis*.

TAB.

TAB. XXI.

From M. Du Verney.

FIG. I.

SHews the *Os Temporis* not exceeding its juſt Magnitude, and ſo prepared, that the *Stapes* may be ſeen in its proper place, together with the *Meatus* which goes from the Ear to the Palate.

A, The *Stapes* in its proper Situation.

BC, Part of the *Bony Canal.*

D, The Cartilaginous part of the ſame *Canal*, which is thick and large at its Extremity.

E, The Inſide of the Membrane that inveſts the Inſide of the Channel hanging down.

FIG. II.

Another View of the ſame Temple Bone exceeding its natural ſize, and ſo prepared that the *Cochlea* and ſemicircular Channels appear in their natural Situation.

A, The Arched Roof of the *Veſtibulum.*

B, The *Feneſtra Ovalis* as it appears when the *Stapes* and Membrane that connects it are removed.

CDE, The three ſemicircular Channels in their proper Sight, C the ſuperior, D the middlemoſt, E the lowermoſt. The middlemoſt and lowermoſt in this Figure are open'd to ſhew their Cavities.

FIG. III.

Shews the top of the *Cochlea* taken off to its internal part, that the Semioval Spiral Channel may be ſeen.

FIG. IV.

Shews the *Spiral Lamina* ſuſpended as it were in the Air, much bigger than the Life, with the Membrane which faſtens it to the Superficies of the *Channel.*

a b c, The *Lamina Spiralis.*

d e f, The Membrane which adheres to it.

FIG. V.

Shews the *Center* or Body of the *Cochlea*, much bigger than its natural ſize, in which ſome marks of the Turnings of the Spiral *Lamina* and the Channels may be ſeen.

a b c, The *Veſtigia* of the Turnings of the *Spiral Lamina*, full of many little Holes, which afford paſſages of the Filaments of the *Auditory* Nerve.

d e f, Marks of the Extremities of the *Spiral* Channel.

FIG. VI.

Shews the *Veſtibulum* and the three Semicircular Channels opened, that the diſtribution

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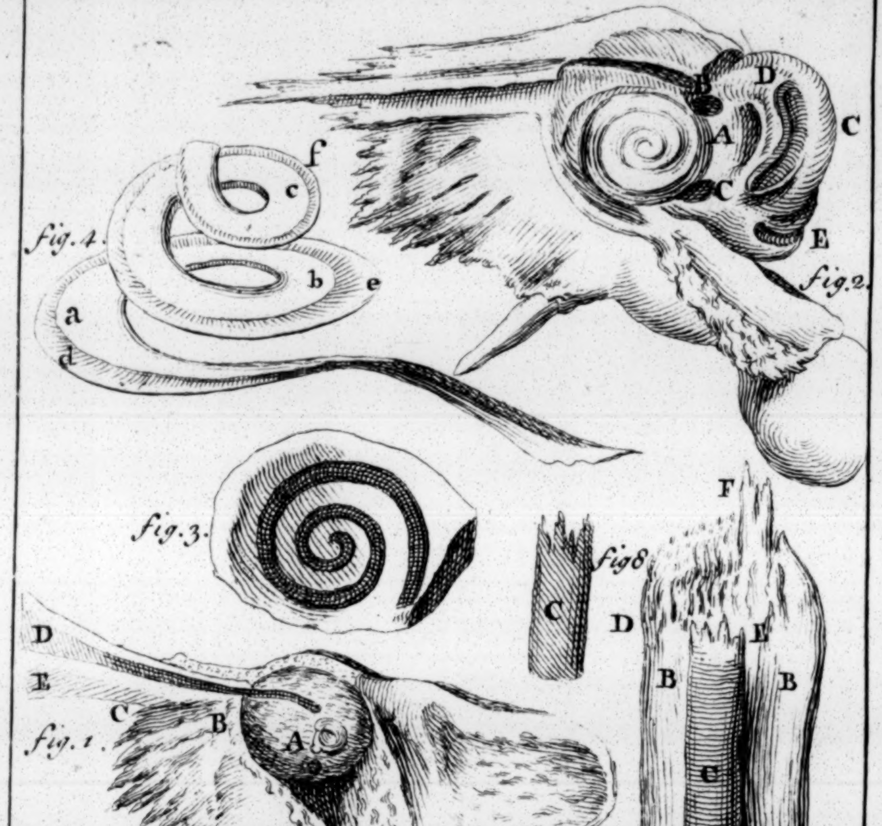

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Fig.

of the Veſſels may be ſeen in them.

a, The Branch of an Artery which enters the *Veſtibulum.*

b, Another Branch of the ſame Artery which enters by the common Hole of the *Veſtibulum*, and is diſtributed to the ſuperior and inferior Channels.

c, The Branch that goes to the Inſide of the middle Channel.

FIG. VII.

Shews the Back-part of the *Os Petroſum* very much magnified, the Bone itſelf being raſped away, ſo much as is needful, to ſhew the Semicircular Convolutions and Cavity in which the Auditory Nerve ends.

A, The Hole of the Auditory Nerve raſped.

BB, The Semicircular Ducts.

C, The *Baſis* of the Body of the *Cochlea*, with divers ſmall Holes in it, which afford Paſſages to the nervous *Fibrillæ* that are ſpread in all the Spiral Turnings and Windings.

D, The beginning of the *Meatus*, by which part of the hard Nerve paſſes.

E, The Hole by which a Branch of the ſoft Nerve paſſes, Fig. 8. E.

F, Another Hole by which a third Branch of the ſoft Pair paſſes, expreſs'd **Fig. 8. F.**

FIG. VIII.

The Auditory Nerve magnified and freed from the *Os Petroſum*, that it may appear how this Nerve is divided within the *Meatus* of that Bone.

A, The Auditory Nerve divided into two Branches.

BB, Part of the ſoft Nerve.

CC, Part of that hard Nerve whoſe upper part is ſo expreſs'd in this Figure, that the *Fibrillæ* and Branches of the portion of ſoft Nerves may be ſeen. The Trunk of this portion of the hard Nerve is inſerted in the *Foramen* mark'd D in Fig. 7.

D, The great Branch of the ſoft Nerve divided into divers *Fibrillæ*, which enter into divers Holes at the *Baſis* of the Body of the *Cochlea*, and are diſtributed into all its Spiral Turnings and Windings.

E, Another Branch of the ſoft Nerve, which enters by the *Foramen* mark'd E in Fig. 7.

F, The third Branch of the ſoft Nerve, which enters at the *Foramen* F of Fig. 7.

TAB. XXII.

From M. Du Verney.

FIG. I.

SHews the upper part of the Temple-Bone inclining a little, together with the Branch of the fifth Pair of Nerves, which is diſtributed into the left Cheek, and the Origin of divers of the Filaments, which is called the *Corda Tympani*, as alſo the Diviſions of the other Branch of the ſame Nerve which goes to the outward part of the Ear.

A, Part of the Squammous Bone of the Temples.

B, The *Maſtoid Proceſs.*

C, The *Styloid Proceſs.*

D, The *Zygomatick Proceſs.*

E, The *Meatus* that goes from the Ear to the Palate.

F, A Branch of the fifth Pair, chiefly diſtributed into the lower Cheek, and into the Parts that join to it.

g h i k, Four Shoots from this Branch as ſoon as it comes out of the *Cranium*.

g, The firſt goes to the temporal Muſcle.

h, The ſecond to the external *Maſſeter.*

i, The third goes to the Muſcle call'd the *Buccinator*, and Glands of the Cheeks.

k, The fourth goes to the *Muſculus Pterygoideus internus.*

C, Another Shoot which is ſent out from this Branch.

H, A part of this Branch, which is joined with the har Branch of the Auditory Nerve.

I, The diſtribution of th Branch G into the outwar part of the Ear, whoſe outwar Branches are cut off.

K, A Branch, which bein cut off, goes into the lowe Jaw.

L L, A Branch which goes t the ſide of the Tongue.

M M, A Branch going fro thence, and aſcending backwar over the Bony part of the *Meatus* of the Aquæduct, and goe into the *Tympanum*, and is tha which is commonly call'd th *Corda Tympani.*

N, The external Muſcle of th *Malleus* in its proper place.

FIG. II.

A, The *Proceſſus Maſtoides.*

B, The hinder part of th Ear ſeen.

C, The Trunk of the ſecon vertebral Pair.

a b c d e f g, Many Branche cut off, which the laſt menti on'd Trunk ſends to the neigh bouring Muſcles and vertebra Nerves.

D D, A Branch of the ſam Nerve, which paſſes by the Back part of the Ear.

E, A Branch which ends i the *Auricula*, and in the *Cartil ginous Meatus.*

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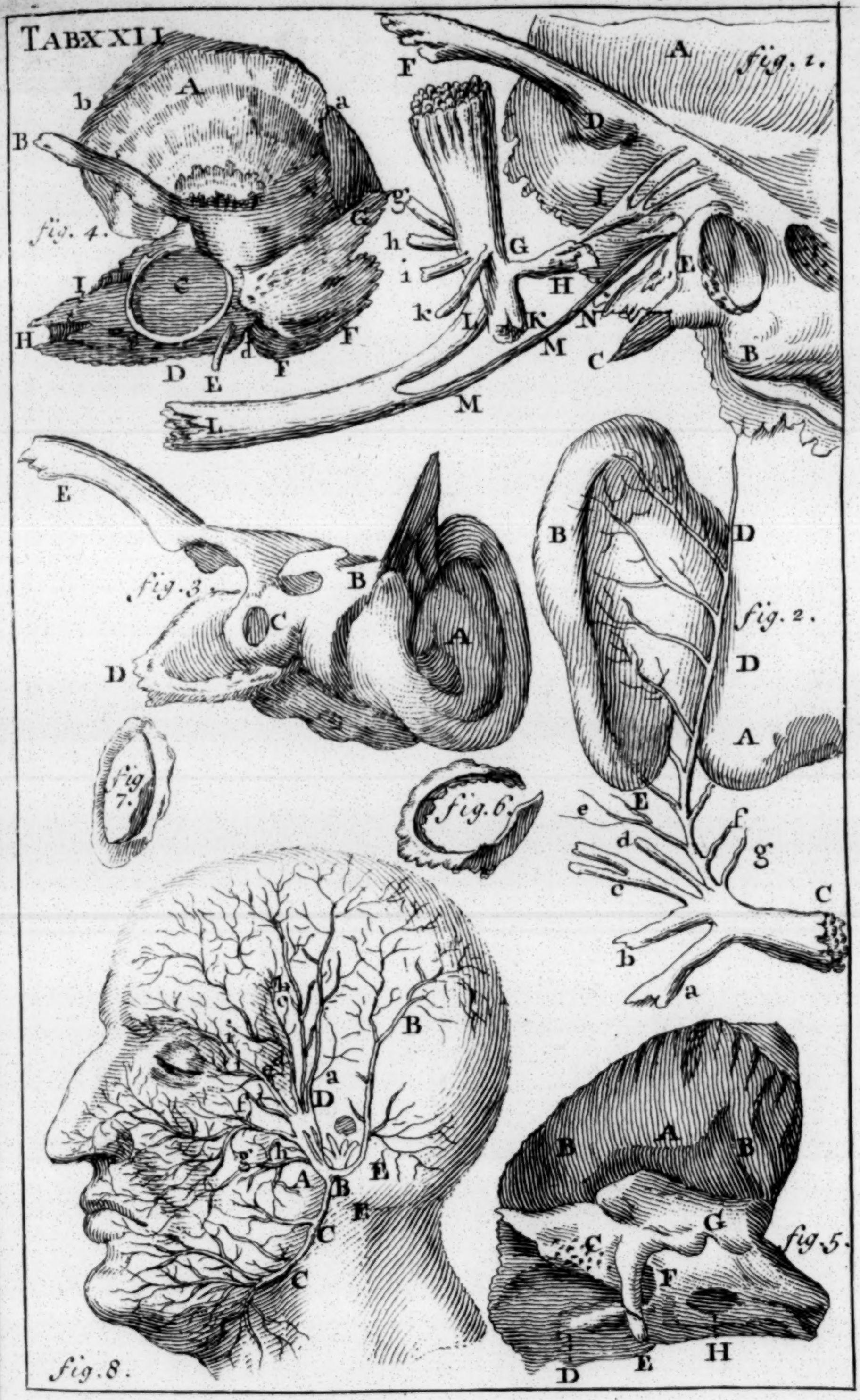

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FIG. III.

Shews the Ear of a Child of a Year old.

A, The under part of the Ear.

BB, Its Channel or Cartilaginous *Meatus*.

C, The Membrane that joins the Cartilaginous *Meatus* to the Bony *Annulus*, which in time grows hard, and chiefly makes up the Bony *Meatus* of the Ear.

D, The Bony *Annulus*.

E, The Proceſs of the *Os Jugale*.

FIG. IV.

Shews the Fore-part of the temporal Bone of an *Embryo*.

A, Its Squammous part, whoſe little Bony Fibres appear, as it is ſeen in ſome other Bones in the Skull of an *Embryo*.

ab, The Margin of its Circumference, as yet Cartilaginous.

B, Part of the *Os Jugale*.

C, The Membrane of the *Tympanum*.

D, The Bony *Annulus* with which the Membrane of the *Tympanum* is join'd.

E, The *Proceſſus Styloides*, as yet Cartilaginous.

FF, The *Proceſſus Maſtoides* very ſmall.

d, The *Foramen*, through which the hard Branch of the Auditory Nerve paſſes out.

G, The Conjunction of the Squammous Part of the Temple Bone with the Maſtoid Bone, united in an Adult.

H, The Channel in which that Carotid Artery paſſes.

I, The *Foramen* that goes from the Palate to the Mouth.

FIG. V.

Shews the hinder-part of the Temple Bone.

A, The Squammous part.

BB, The place where it is ſeparated from the reſt of the *Os Petroſum*.

C, The ſuperior ſemicircular Channel unprepared.

D, The inferior ——

E, The place where both Channels meet.

F, A remarkable Hollow which lies under the ſuperior Channel, and which in time is filled up, and is not perceivable.

G, The *Foramen* for the paſſing of the hard Nerve.

H, The *Foramen* of the Auditory Nerve.

FIG. VI.

Shews the Bony *Annulus* a little ſtooping, that the *Striæ* may be ſeen.

FIG. VII.

Shews the ſame *Annulus*, but otherwiſe inclin'd, that the reſt of the *Striæ* may be viſible.

FIG. VIII.

This ſhews the hard Portion of the Auditory Nerve on different parts of the Face.

A, The Trunk of the hard part of the Auditory Nerve coming out of the *Cranium* through the *Foramen* that is between the *Proceſſus Maſtoides* and *Styloides*.

BB, A great Branch which is ſent from that Trunk to the Ear, whoſe ſmall Filaments are ſeen cut off.

CC, The inferior Branch which is diſperſed to the Chin, Muſcles, and Teguments, that lie under the lower Jaw.

a, The ſuperior Branch that is divided in a three-fold manner.

Dbcde, Five Branches of this Diviſion ſent into the Muſcles of the Temples, Forehead, and Eye-lids.

f, A Branch of this Diviſion which goes into the middle of the Cheek, through the Branch of the fifth Pair (mark'd g) and becomes bigger.

h, The laſt Branch of this Diviſion, that ſends Filaments to the *Muſculus Buccinator* and Muſcles of the Lips.

ii, Two ſmall Filaments which ſeem cut off, becauſe they paſs into the *Orbita* of the Eye through their proper *Foramina*, which are in the firſt Bone of the upper Jaw.

TAB. XXIII.

FIG. I, II, V, VI, VII, & VIII, *from* Veſlingius. The IIId *from* Schneider. FIG. IV, *from* Caſſerius. The *reſt from* Malpighius.

FIG. I.

A, THE Hairy Scalp ſeparated.

BB, The *Panniculus Carnoſus*, by ſome call'd *Pericranium*, alſo ſeparated.

C, The *Perioſtium*, by ſome not diſtinguiſh'd from the *Pericranium*, here ſeparated.

DD, The Skull bared.

E, The *Muſculus Frontis*.

FF, The *Orbicularis*, or *Clauſor Palpebrarum*.

G, The firſt Muſcle of the *Ala Naſi*, call'd *Pyramidalis*.

H, The *Muſc. Dilatator Alæ Naſi*.

I, A fictitious Muſcle call'd by Authors *Muſc. Dilatans Alas*, or *Circularis Naſi*.

K, *Muſc. Attollens Labiorum*.

L, *Zygomaticus*.

M, *Depreſſor Labiorum Communis*.

N, *Conſtrictor Labiorum*.

O, *Buccinator*.

PP, *Temporalis*.

Q, *Attollens Auriculam*.

R, *Retrahens Auriculam*.

S, *Maſſeter*.

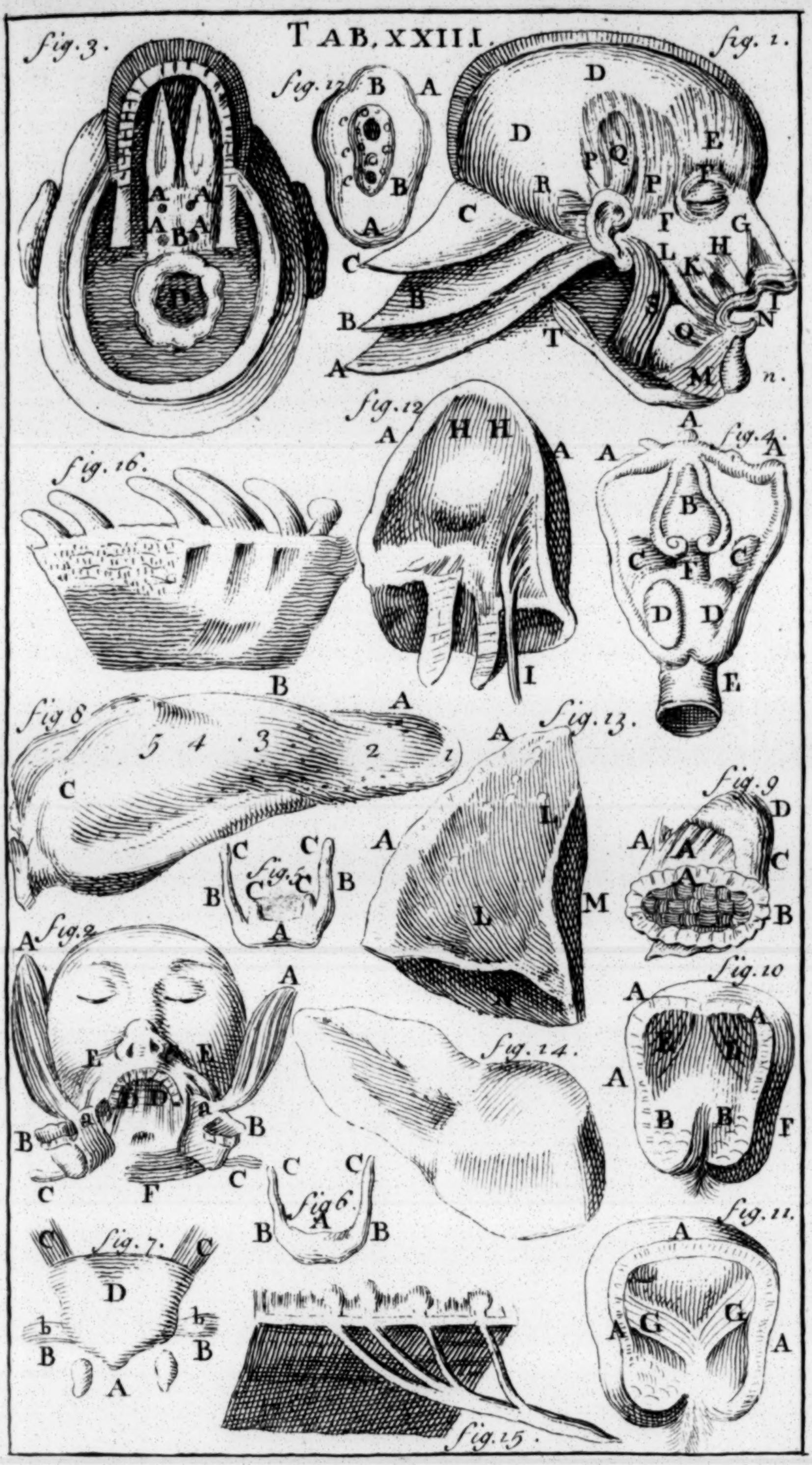
T, *Digaſtricus* cut from its Original.

FIG. II.

AA, The Temporal Muſcles freed from their Originals, and left at their Inſertions aa, at the *Proceſſus Coronæ* of the lower Jaw.

BB, The

TAB. XXIII.



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BB, The *Muſculi Maſſeteres* parated.

CC, Parts of the *Digaſtrick* uſcles left at their Inſertions the lower Jaw.

D, The *Muſculus Prerygoides ternus* on both ſides.

EE, The *Plerygoides internus* both ſides.

F, Part of the *Quadratus* ſe-rated.

FIG. III.

That part of this Figure arked AAAA and B, is by no eans intelligible either in this py, or in the Original of *neider*; C the Membrane as veſts the Roof of the Mouth; the *Foramen* of the *Os Occipi-* by which the Spinal Mar- descends.

FIG. IV.

The back-part of the *Larynx*, th its Muſcles, *&c.*

AA, The *Os Hyoides.*

B, The Concave part of the *glottis.*

CC, The hinder Concave rt of the *Cartilago Thyroides.*

DD, The *Par Cricoarytenoides icum.*

E, The Poſterior Membranous t of the Wind-pipe.

F, The *Muſculus Arytenoideus.*

FIG. V. and VI.

A, That part of the *Os Hyoi-* call'd its *Baſis*, Fig. 5. A 6. ſhews the internal con- part of its *Baſis.*

BB, The Horns of the *Os Hyoides.*

CC, The Cartilaginous Appendages.

FIG. VII.

The *Uvula* with the *Amigdala* or *Tonſillæ.*

A, The *Gargareon* or *Uvula.*

bb, The external Pair of Muſcles call'd *Perygoſtaphilinus.*

CC, The internal Pair call'd *Sphæn ſtaphilinus.*

D, That part of the Palate from which the *Uvula* is continued.

BB, The *Tonſillæ.*

FIG. VIII.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The Tongue of a Quadruped divided into five parts.

A, Its *Apex* or Point.

B, Its middle.

C, Its *Baſis.*

FIG. IX, X, XI, XII, XIII.

Portions of the divided Tongue, in which are ſhewn the ſtrait courſe of its external Fibres, and the various Diſpoſitions of its internal Fibres.

9, The top of the Tongue cut off tranſverſly.

AA, The carnous Fibres which paſs according to the length of the Tongue, and incloſe it on every ſide, by which the Tongue is drawn into the Mouth.

B, The fleſhy Fibles that paſs tranſverſly, and ſerve to narrow the Tongue.

C, The Perpendicular Fibres which leſſen it in its thickneſs.

D, The Membrane as yet covering the Tongue.

E, The carnous Fibres paſſing obliquely from the ſides to the upper Surface of the Tongue.

F, The ſtrait Fibres which are continued with the Muſcles of the Tongue.

G, The Angular Fibres (according to *Malpighius*) which draw the Tongue inwards.

HH, The Fibres which depreſs the ridge of the Back.

I, A Branch of a Nerve, which ends in the *Papilla* of the Tongue.

LL, The ſtreight Fibres, which compreſs the *Baſis* of the *Tongue*, between which are ſome ſmall Glands and Fat.

M, The *Baſis* of the Tongue.

N, The lower ſide of the Tongue in this Section.

FIG. XIV.

The *Baſis* of the Tongue traverſe.

FIG. XV.

A piece of the Tongue w a Branch of a Nerve, and th ſorts of *Papillæ*.

FIG. XVI.

The Horny *Papillæ* with t two coverings.

FIG. XVII.

AA, One of the *Tonſillæ*, co monly call'd the Almonds of Ears.

BB, The two larger Sin of the *Tonſillæ*.

CCC, The ſeveral little O fices of Sinuſſes that open i the larger.

TAB. XXIV.

FIG. I. *from* Blaſius; II. *and* V. *from* Steno; III. *and* I *from Dr.* Wharton; VI. *and* VII. *from* Lewenhoec VIII. *and* IX. *from* Caſpar Bartholine.

FIG. I.

A, THE *Parotid* Gland in its natural Situation.

B, Its *Salival* Duct which paſſes through the *Muſculus Buccinator* into the Mouth.

C, A Probe in the *Salival* Duct.

FIG. II.

The *Salival* Ducts of a Cal

aaa, The conglomera Gland call'd *Parotis*.

bb, The Parotid *congl* Gland.

cc, The Lymphæducts te ing downwards between

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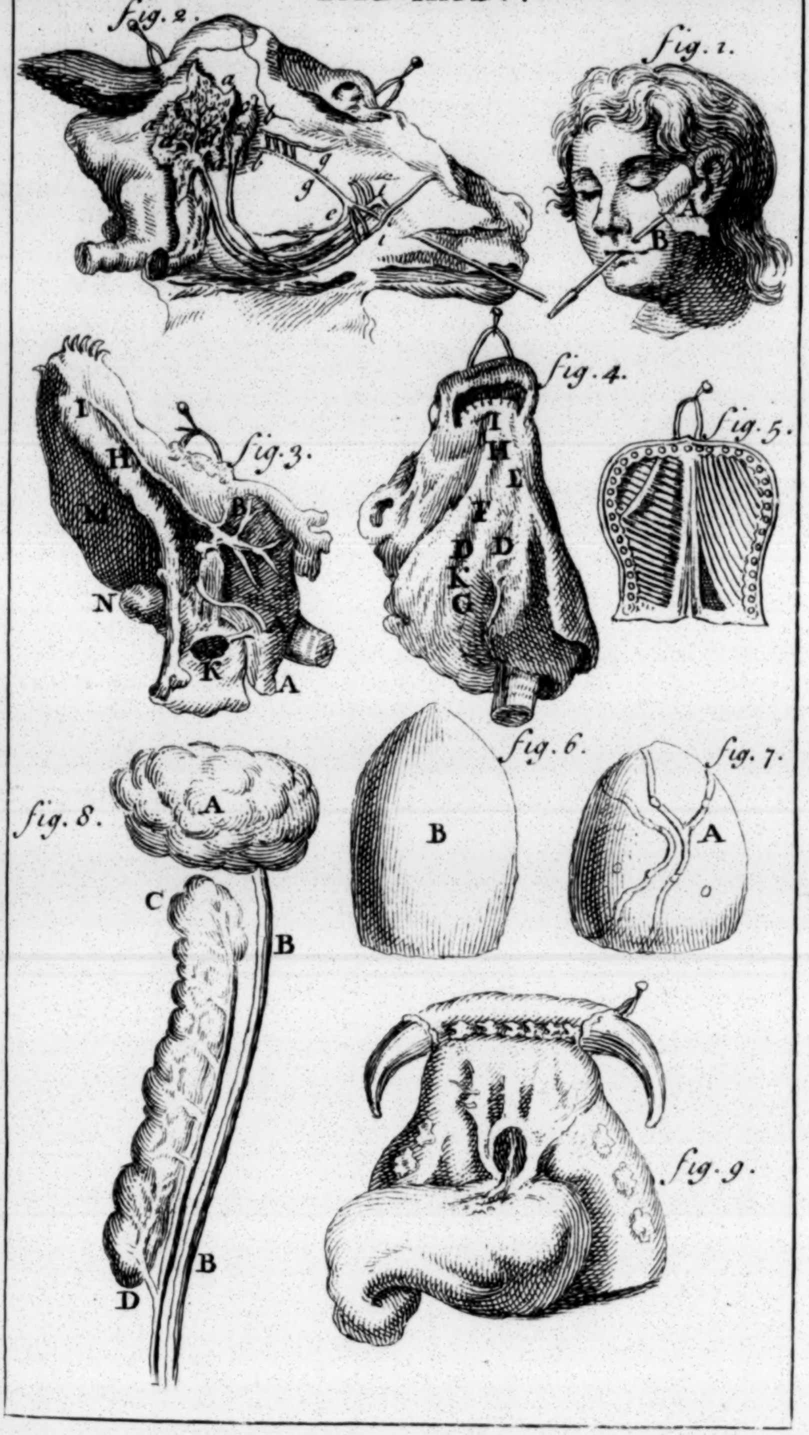
TAB. XXIV.



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Parotid *Conglobate* and *Conglomerate* Glands.

dd, The Roots of the Salival Excretory Ducts.

e, The Trunk of the *Ductus Salivalis.*

f, The outward Branch of the *Jugular* Veins.

gg, The Nerves communicating as well without as within the Gland and Head.

ii, The Nervous Twigs accompanying the Salival Duct.

FIG. III. and IV.

Shews the *inferior Maxillary* Gland, with its *Salival* Ducts in a Calf's Head.

A, The back-part of the *inferior maxillary* Salival Gland.

aaaa, The poſterior Roots of the *Ductus Salivalis.*

B, The Fore-part of the Gland.

bb, The anterior Roots of the ſame Ducts.

C, The Trunk of the Salival Ducts ariſing from the hinder Roots of the Salival Ducts aa, and marching over the *Tendon* of the *Digaſtrick* Muſcle.

D, The other part of the *Salival* Duct on the other ſide of the Tendon where it joins with the foremoſt Roots bb.

E, The Union of all theſe Ducts into one common Trunk.

FG, The *Muſculus Digaſtricus* or *Biventer.*

H, The Progreſs of the Salival Duct towards the Fore-teeth of the lower Jaw.

I, The opening of the *Ductus Salivalis* under the Tip of the Tongue near the *Dentes Inciſores* of the lower Jaw.

K, A round Glandule placed by the Jaw.

L, The row of Aſperities under the ſide of the Tongue.

M, The Tongue laid aſide to ſhew the endings of the Salival Duct at I.

N, The *Tonſilla.*

FIG. V.

The Muſculous Texture of the Tongue.

FIG. VI. and VII.

AB, Two Scales taken from the internal Tunick of the Mouth, when view'd with a Microſcope. A certain Streak in them which contain little Globules.

FIG. VIII.

The Salival Gland of the lower Jaw of a Lioneſs.

A, The *Gland* of the lower Jaw.

B, Its *Salival* Duct, diſcover'd by Dr. *Wharton.*

C, The *Glandula Sublingualis.*

D, Its *Salival* Duct, firſt diſcover'd by *Caſ. Bartholine*; the various Ramifications of which appear diſperſed through the whole Gland.

FIG. IX.

Shews the two Mouths of the inferior Salival Ducts on both ſides, *viz.* that of Dr. *Wharton* and of *C. Bartholine.*

aa, Two Briſtles or Wires inſerted into the Mouths of thoſe Ducts on both ſides.

b, The Tongue turn'd aſide to ſhew the Orifices of the Ducts and the lower Jaw C.

TAB. XXV.

From Bidloo.

FIG. I.

IS a Fictitious Figure of the Muſcles of the *Fauces* and *Oeſophagus*.

FIG. II.

Shews the Stomach revers'd in this Print.

AA, The *Fundus* of the Stomach.

B, The lower part of the *Gula* or *Oeſophagus*.

C, The *Pylorus* or right Orifice, here repreſented the left.

D, The *Omentum* hanging down which lies on the Guts.

N.B. In this Figure the ſuperior and inferior *Coronary* Blood-Veſſels of the *Stomach* are very well expreſs'd; the lower parting with Slips to the *Omentum* as well as to the Stomach.

FIG. III.

The Texture of the *Peritonæum* examined by a Microſcope.

AA, The *Nervous* and *Tendinous* Fibres, which paſs according to the length of the *Abd* *men*.

BB, Other Fibres carried i a circular manner from the *N* *vous Plexus* through the bread of the *Abdomen*.

CC, The *Fibrillæ* which jo the preceding Fibres togeth are complicated with them.

DD, Parts of the Bloo Veſſels broke off.

FIG. IV.

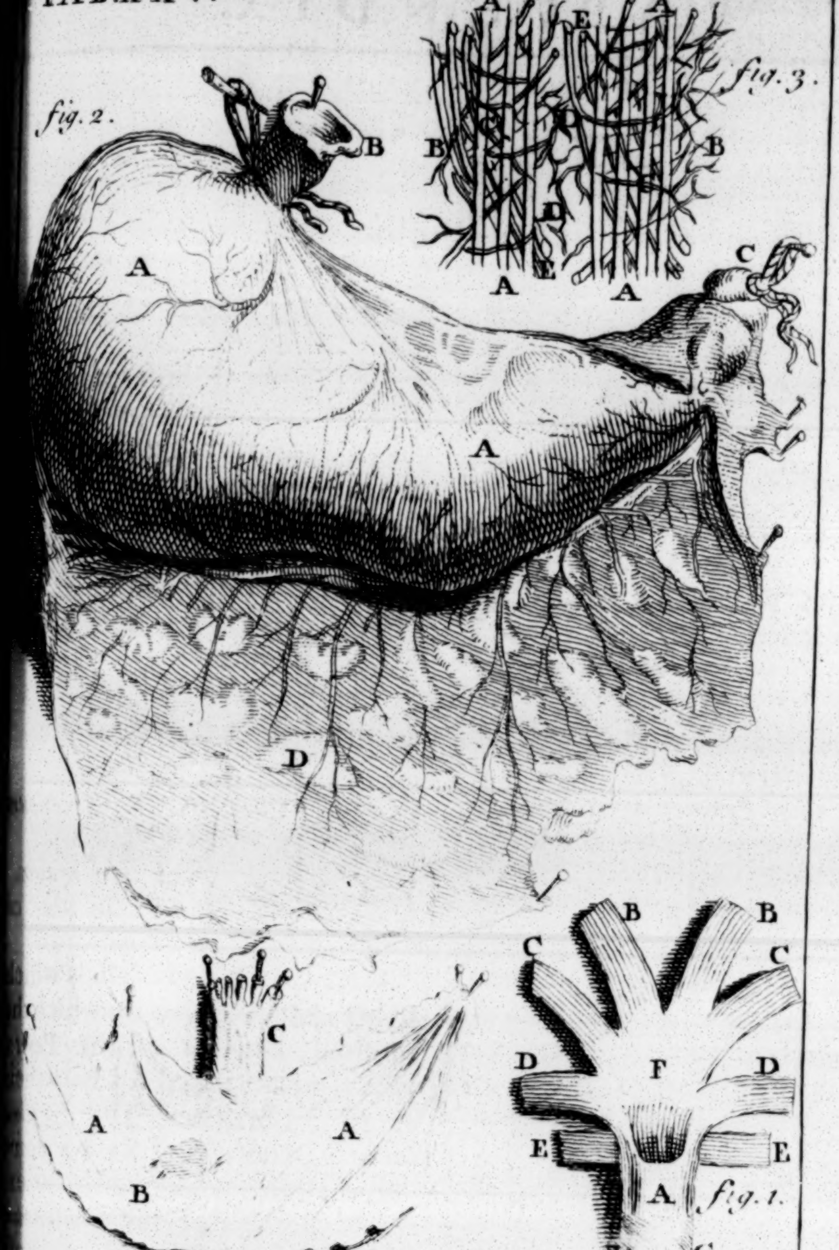
The Proceſs of the *Peritoneu* on the Spermatick Veſſels.

AA, Part of the *Peritonæum*

B, The Orifice or *Annulus* its Proceſs.

CC, The Blood-Veſſels whic paſs to the *Teſticles*, on which th internal *Lamina* of the *Perit* *næum* is continued in half the Progreſs between the *Inui* and *Scrotum*, and is by ſo call'd *Diverticulum*, while the e ternal *Lamina* of the *Peritonæu* is not only continued on tho Spermatick Veſſels, but provid a Covering alſo for the *Teſti* itſelf, which is called *Tuni* *Vaginalis*.

TAB.XXV.



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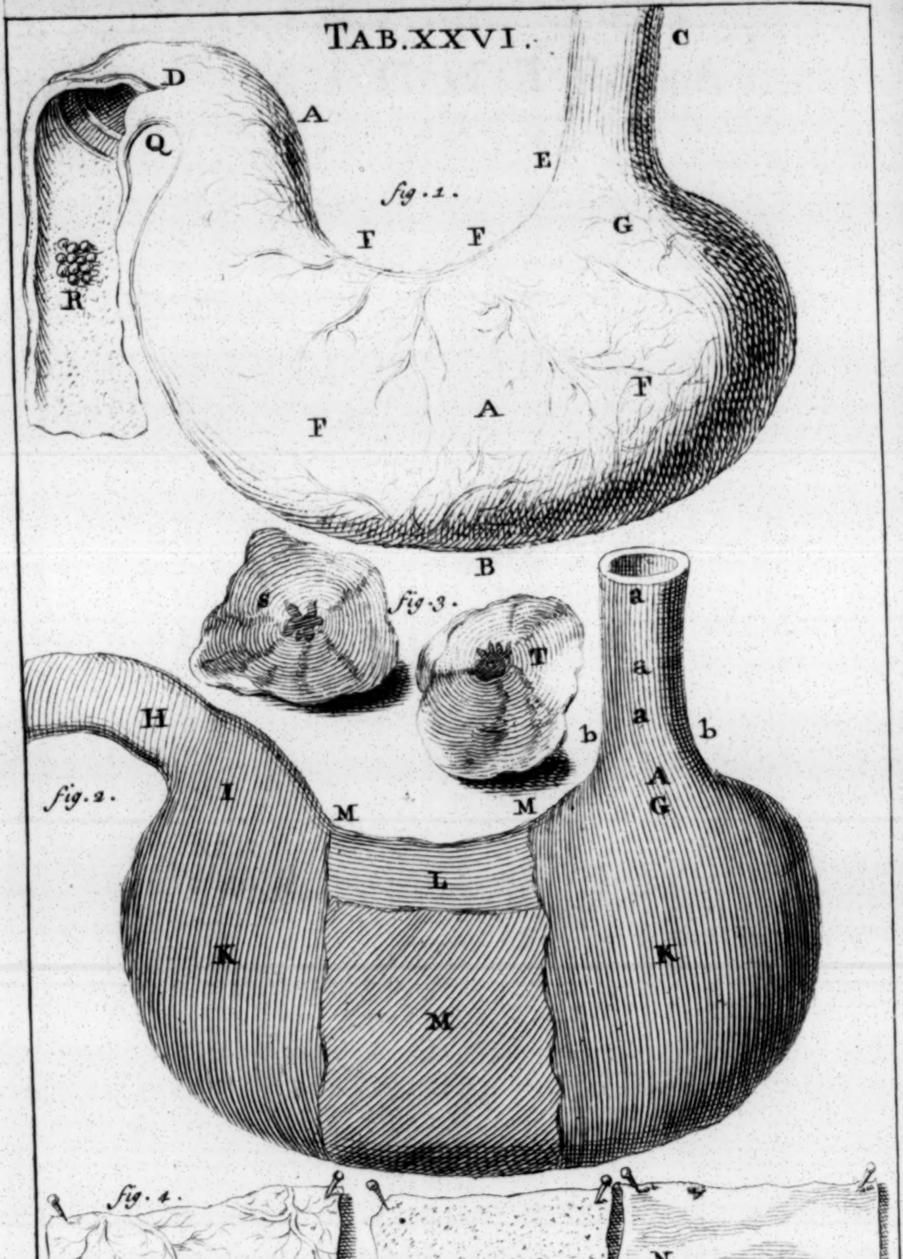
TAB. XXVI.



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TAB. XXVI.

FIG. I, II, and IV, *from Dr.* Willis, *the* IIId. *from* Bidloo.

FIG. I.

THE Stomach taken out and blow'd up, with its Blood Veſſels ſo diſtended, that the great Trunks and Branches of its Veins and Arteries appear.

C, The *Oeſophagus.*

GE, The Mouth of the Stomach, or left Orifice.

AD, The Right Orifice call'd the *Pylorus*, with the *Duodenum* continued to it, R.

Note, That A is by miſtake alſo placed on the *Fundus* of the Stomach of this Figure, as is FF.

B, The lower part of the Stomach.

Q, The Valve at the *Pylorus.*

R, A cluſter of Glands in the *Duodenum.*

FIG. II.

This is patch'd together from Dr. *Willis*, but ſo very ill compoſed, that no Explication can afford any tolerable *Idea* of what it pretends to repreſent, wherefore it ſhall be paſſed by.

FIG. III.

S, The right Orifice of the Stomach.

T, The left Orifice when cut off, after the Stomach was blown up and dry'd.

FIG. IV.

N, A Portion of the internal Membrane of the Stomach; in which, its internal Concave Surface is exhibited, to ſhew the Foldings of that Membrane cover'd with its *Villi.*

O, A piece of the Downy or Glandulous Coat, in which its outward Superficies (that cleaves to the Nervous or Vaſcular Coat) appears very full of Glandules, and the Mouths of Veſſels.

P, A piece of the Nervous Coat, in which, the downy Cruſt being removed, its inner or concave Superficies appears with thick Branchings of Blood-Veſſels.

TAB. XXVII.

FIG. I. & II. *according to Dr.* Willis, *the* V*th from* Peyerus, *the reſt from* Swammerdam *and* Bartholin.

FIG. I.

A, THE external Membrane of one of the ſmall Guts, which is borrow'd from the *Peritonæum*, and being very thin, the Longitudinal Fibres (which are placed immediately under it) do ſomewhat appear through it.

B, The Longitudinal Fibres of the Gut, cleared of the external Membrane.

C, The Circular Fibres which appear immediately under the Longitudinal: theſe two Orders of Fibres are accounted the ſecond Tunick of the Inteſtine by Dr. *Willis*.

FIG. II.

B, The internal Concave Surface of the Nervous or Vaſculous Tunick, raiſed from the Villous Tunick, to ſhew its Veſſels.

A, The external convex'd Surface of the Villous Tunick made bare, to ſhew its Glands and Mouths of its ſmall Blood-Veſſels.

FIG. III.

A, The external Surface of the Gut.

BBB, The Villous Tubes of the internal Surface of the Gut, in whoſe edges the ſmall Channels appear.

FIG. IV.

Part of the *Inteſtinum Jejunum* dry'd and cut open.

A, Part of the Gut, call'd *Jejunum*.

B, Its Inſide.

CC, Part of it divided and hanging down, to ſhew its Inſide.

aaa, The *Valvulæ Conniventes*.

bbb, The external Marks of the *Connivent* Valves on the Surface of the Gut.

FIG. V.

A, The lower end of the *Ileum* cut open and expanded, to ſhew its Inſide.

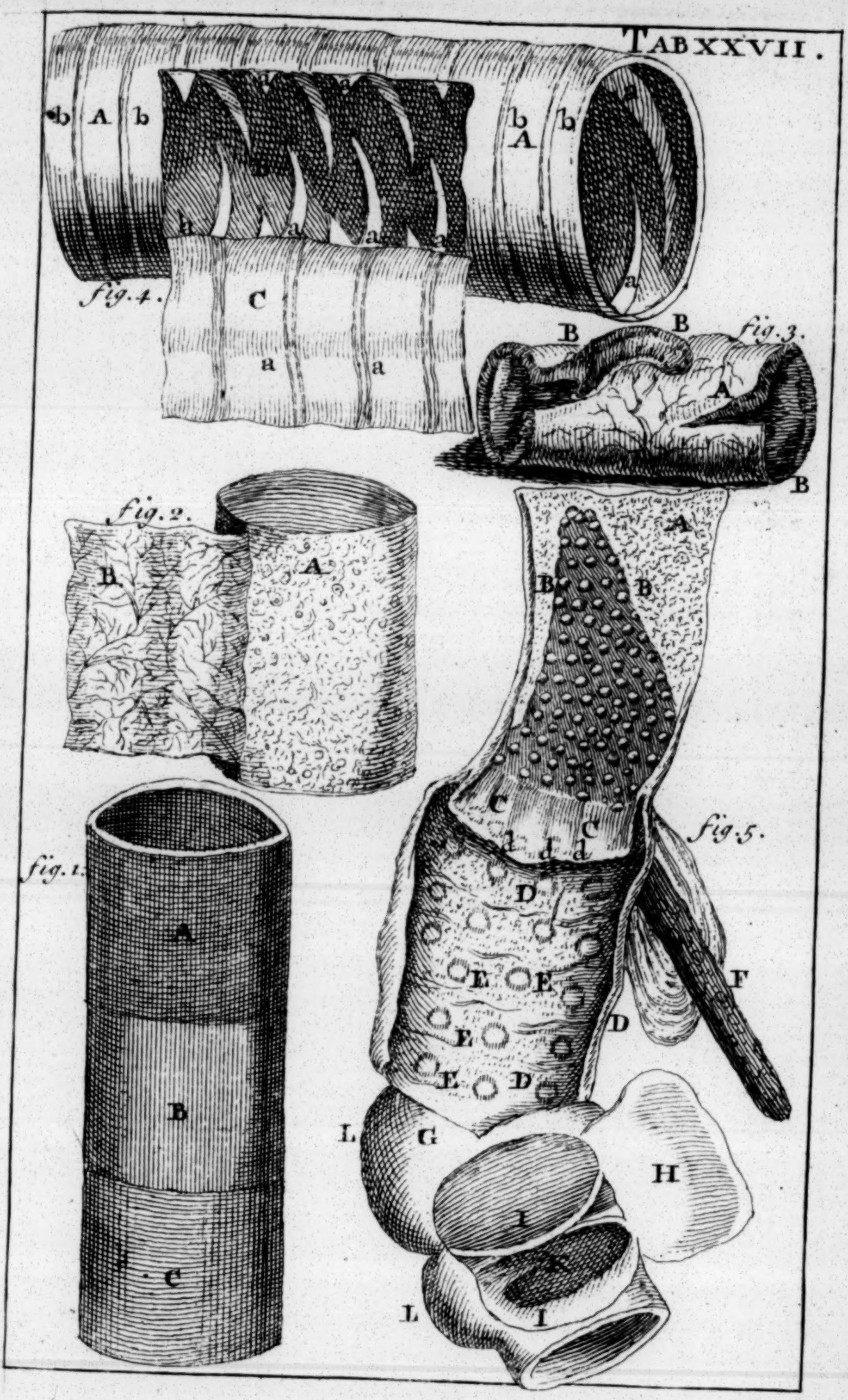
B, The large Glandulous *Plexus* at the Extremity of the *Ileum*.

CC, The Valve of *Bauhinus* divided, in whoſe *Limbus* the *Solitary* Glands appear.

DD, A Portion of the *Colon* divided alſo according to its length and ſpread open, to ſhew its Glandules alſo.

EE, The Lenticular Solitary Glands, diſperſed through the inward Tunick of the *Colon*.

F, The


TAB XXVII.

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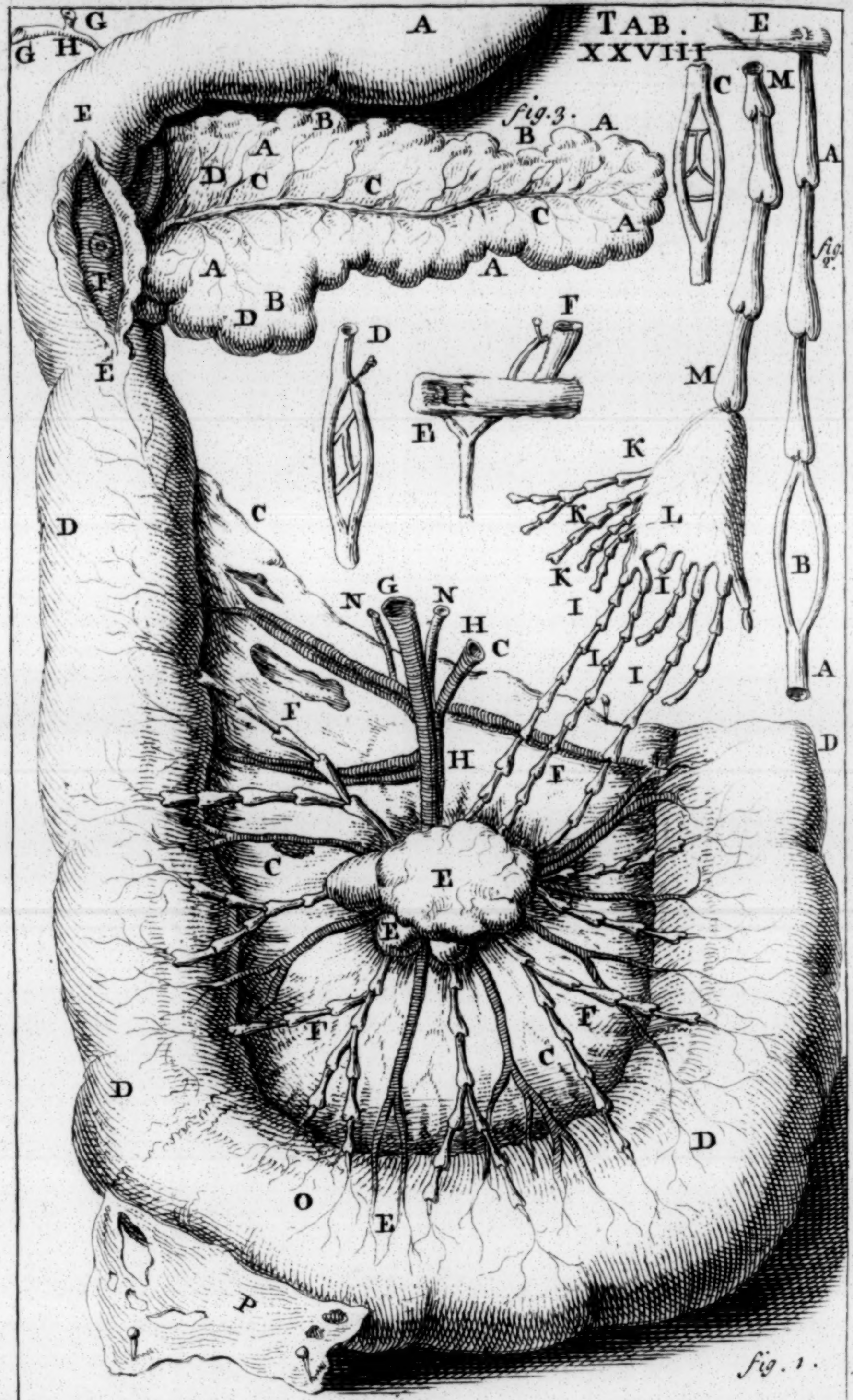
TAB. XXVIII



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F, The *Pſeudocæcum* or Vermiform Proceſs, commonly taken for the *Cæcum*, here expreſs'd with its Inſide outmoſt, to ſhew its Lenticular Glands.

G, The Outſide of the *Colon*.

H, Part of the *Colon* raiſed to ſhew its Inſide.

II, The *Connivent* Valves.

K, The ſpace between the *Connivent* Valves open'd.

LL, The *Cells* made by the external Ligament of the *Colon*, on dividing which Ligament, this Gut loſes thoſe Prominencies, its ſides becoming ſtreight.

M, The *Inteſtinum Cæcum* of the Antients, call'd by ſome *Sacculus Stercoraceus*.

TAB. XXVIII.

FIG. I.

DOne after the Guts and Meſentery, and ſome *Quadrupeds*, ſhews the *Meſentery* and its Veſſels, with the *Chyliferous* Receptacle and *Thoracick* Duct.

A, The *Ventricle* out of its proper Situation.

CCC, The *Meſentery* connected to the *Jejunum*.

EE, The greater and leſſer Glands of the *Meſentery*, whereof the greateſt is call'd the *Pancreas Aſellii*.

FFF, The *Lacteal* Veſſels with their Valves.

G, The Trunk of the *Meſenterick* Artery.

HH, The Trunk of the *Meſenterick* Vein.

III, The *Lacteal* Veſſels of the ſecond ſort, together with their Valves, which look from the *Meſenterick* Glands towards the *Receptacle* of the *Chyle*.

KKK, The *Lymphatick* Veſſels that go from the *Liver* into the *Sacculus Chyli*.

L, The *Receptacle*, or *Ciſtern*, or *Chyle-bag*.

MM, Part of the *Chyliferous* Duct, with their Valves.

N, The *Intercoſtal* Nerves, which make divers *Plexuſſes* in the *Meſentery*.

O, The *Lacteal* and *Blood*-Veſſels, as they appear under the *Tunick* of the *Inteſtine*.

P, The exterior *Tunick* ſeparated and hanging down.

FIG. II.

Shews the *aſcending Chyliferous Duct*, with its divers Branches.

AA, The upper aſcending part of the Chyliferous Duct, which was continued with MM of the foregoing Figure.

B, Its various Fiſſures and Branchings between the fourth and ſixth *Vertebræ* of the *Thorax*, through which ſome *Intercoſta*

Branches go from the great Artery; this Diviſion often varies, as in C and D.

EE, The Inſertion of this Duct in the *Subclavian* Vein, at whoſe Orifice there is a *Semilunary* Valve.

F, The Inſertion of the other Branch into the *Jugular* Vein.

FIG. III. From *De Graaf*,

Shews the true *Pancreas* with its Duct.

AAAA, The *Pancreas* open, that its Duct may appear.

BBBB, A great many Glands *conglomerated*, which compaſs the *Pancreas*.

CCC, The Duct or Trunk of the *Pancreas*, running according to its length.

DDD, Lateral Ducts or Branches ariſing on both ſides of the great Trunk, and diſperſed into the Subſtance of the *Pancreas*.

EE, The *Inteſtinum Duodenum* opened, that the Inſertion of the *Pancreatick* Duct may be ſeen.

F, The Entrance of the common *Pancreatick* and *Biliary* Paſſage into the *Duodenum*, about four Fingers breadth under the *Pylorus*.

GG, The *Cyſtick* and *Hepatick* Duct.

H, The common *Biliary* Duct inſerted in the *Duodenum* F, and freed from the *Pancreas*, under which it lay hid.

TAB. XXIX.

FIG. I. *From* Bartholin, *the* IIId. *from* Veſlingius, *the reſt according to Dr.* Gliſſon, *but alter'd by* Blancard.

FIG. I.

THE hollow part of the Liver revers'd.

AA, The lower ſide or *Concave* part of the *Liver*.

B, Its external *Membrane* ſeparated and hanging down.

CC, Two Trunks of the *Vena Cava* near the *Gibbous* part of the *Liver*.

D, The *Umbilical* Vein turn'd into a *Ligament*.

E, The Gall-Bladder, on which a Lympheduct is expreſs'd.

Near F the *Ductus Cyſticus* of the Gall-Bladder is expreſs'd.

g, The *Ductus Hepaticus*.

h, The common *Gall-Duct*.

I, One of the Arteries of the Liver.

K, The Branch which comes from the Cæliack Artery.

L, The Branch of the Artery which goes to the *Gall-Bladder*.

TAB. XXIX.

fig. 1.

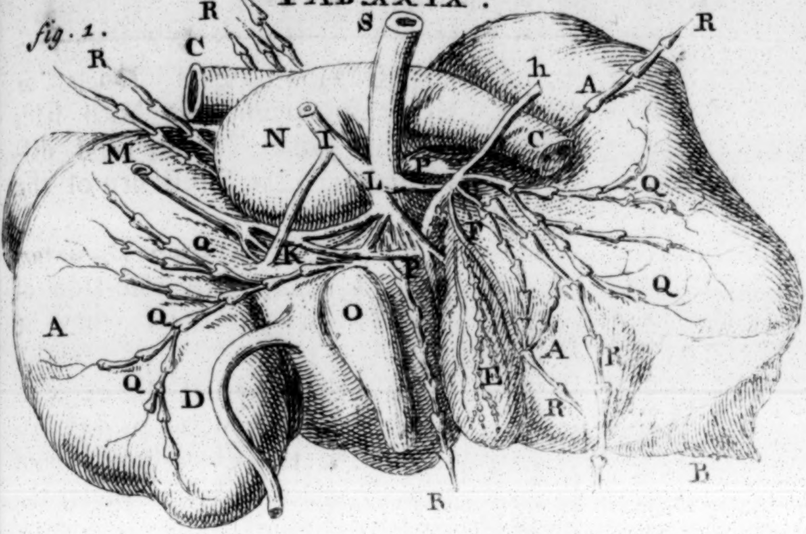
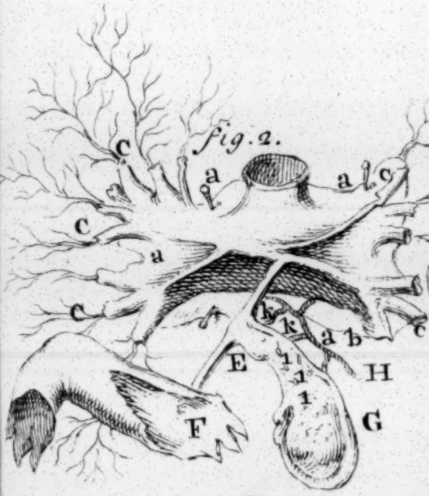


fig. 2.



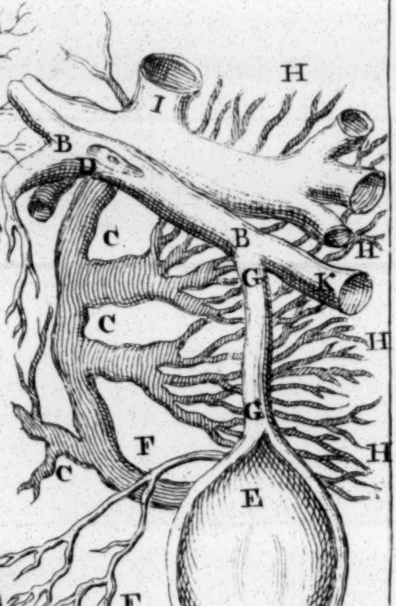
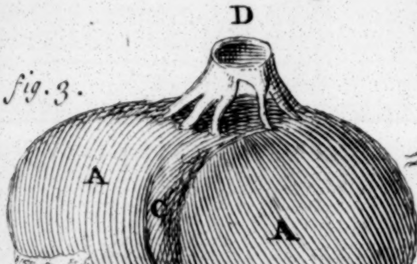


fig. 4.

fig. 3.



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M, The Nerve from the *Intercoſtalis*.

N, A ſmall Lobe of the Liver to which the *Omentum* is annex'd.

O, Another Lobe or Eminence call'd one of the *Portæ*.

P, A *Lymphatick* Gland.

QQ, The *Lympheducts* ariſing out of the Liver, which are here expreſs'd very large, not being done after the Life.

RR, Other Lympheducts ariſing out of the Gland (PP) into which the former were inſerted, which convey the *Lympha* immediately from thence into the *Sacculus Chyli*. *N.B.* This Progreſs of Lympheducts is true in Nature, tho' it is here done from Invention.

FIG. II.

Shews the *Capſula* of Dr. *Gliſſon*, together with the *Vena Portæ*, and the Ramifications of the *Hepatick* Ducts.

aaa, The common *Capſula* of Dr. *Gliſſon* opened.

B, The Trunk of the *Vena Portæ* towards the Gibbous part of the Liver.

cccc, The five Branches of the *Vena Portæ* diſtributed through the whole Liver.

D, The Subdiviſions of the *Gall* Duct, included in the common *Capſula* as they paſs to the Glandulous Bodies at the Extremities of the *Porta* and the other Veſſels.

E, The common *Gall*-Duct.

F, Its opening into the *Duodenum*.

G, The *Gall*-Bladder open'd.

H, The *Ductus Cyſthepatici*, which ariſe from the Liver, and diſcharge their *Gall* into the *Ductus Cyſticus*, and Neck of the *Gall*-Bladder.

iii, Their Apertures.

kkk, The Communication of the *Cyſtick* and other *Gall* Ducts.

FIG. III.

AA, The Gibbous part of the Liver.

B, Its external Membrane ſeparated.

C, Its Ligament call'd *Suſpenſorium*.

D, The *Vena Cava* dividing it ſelf into Branches, as they come out of the Liver.

FIG. IV.

A, The *Gall*-Bladder open'd.

BB, The *Ductus Hepaticus*.

CCC, The *Ductus Cyſthepatici*.

D, The *Ductus Hepaticus* open'd, that the *Cyſthepatici* may be ſeen.

E, Another opening of the *Cyſthepatick* Ducts into the *Gall*-Bladder, where a Valve is placed to prevent the return of the *Gall*.

FF, A *Gall*-Duct paſſing out of the Bladder into the Liver.

GG, The *Ductus Cyſticus* joining with the *Ductus Hepaticus* and *Communis*.

HHH, Branches of the *Cyſthepatick* Ducts diſperſed through the Inſide of the Liver.

I, *Vena Portæ*.

K, The *Ductus Communis* which carries the *Gall* to the *Duodenum*.

TAB. XXX.

FIG. I.

AAAA, THE concave part of the Spleen from *Veſlingius*, with the Addition of the Lympheducts.

B, The Splenick Artery.

CC, The *Vena Portæ*.

DD, The lymphatick Veſſels, with their Valves.

E, The intercoſtal Nerves.

FIG. II.

Shews the *Spleen* of an Ox from Dr. *Highmore*.

AA, The Subſtance of the *Spleen* cover'd with its proper *Tunick*.

BB, The *Tunick* of the *Spleen* diſſected, and turn'd inſide outwards, that the Progreſs of the Veſſels, and the *Plexus* of the Fibres may be ſeen better.

C, A part of the *Vena Portæ*.

D, Its left Branch called the *Splenick*.

E, That Branch opened near the *Spleen*, that the *Valve* may be ſeen.

F, A part of the *ſplenick* Artery, which goes thro' the whole *Spleen*.

G, Nerves that go thro' the Sides of the *ſplenick* Artery.

HHH, The Artery going thro' the whole *Spleen*.

III, Nerves going through the Sides of the *ſplenick* Artery.

KKKK, Some nervous *Fibres* very much complicated, between which the Branches of the Artery run, and are loſt in its veſiculous Subſtance.

N. B. Tho' Authors, particularly Dr. *Highmore*, have deſcrib'd *Valves* in the *Vena Portæ*, it is certain it has no *Valves* in it.

FIG. III.

Shews the Trunk of the *great* Artery, and the *Vena Cava*, &c. from *Veſlingius*.

AA, The right and left Kidny in their proper Place.

B, Its *Tunick* ſeparated and hanging down.

CC, The *Glandulæ Renales*.

DD, The Trunk of the *Vena Cava*.

GG, The Trunk of the great Artery.

HH, The emulgent Veins.

II, The emulgent Arteries.

cc, The *Arteries* of the *Teſticles*.

dd, The *Veins* of the *Teſticles*.

ee, The ſpermatick Blood-Veſſels as they paſs to the Teſticles in one common covering of the *Peritonæum*.

f, The *Arteria Adipoſa*.

g, The *Vena Adipoſa*.

hh, The *Ureters*.

KK, A branching of the *Arteries* going towards the Thighs.

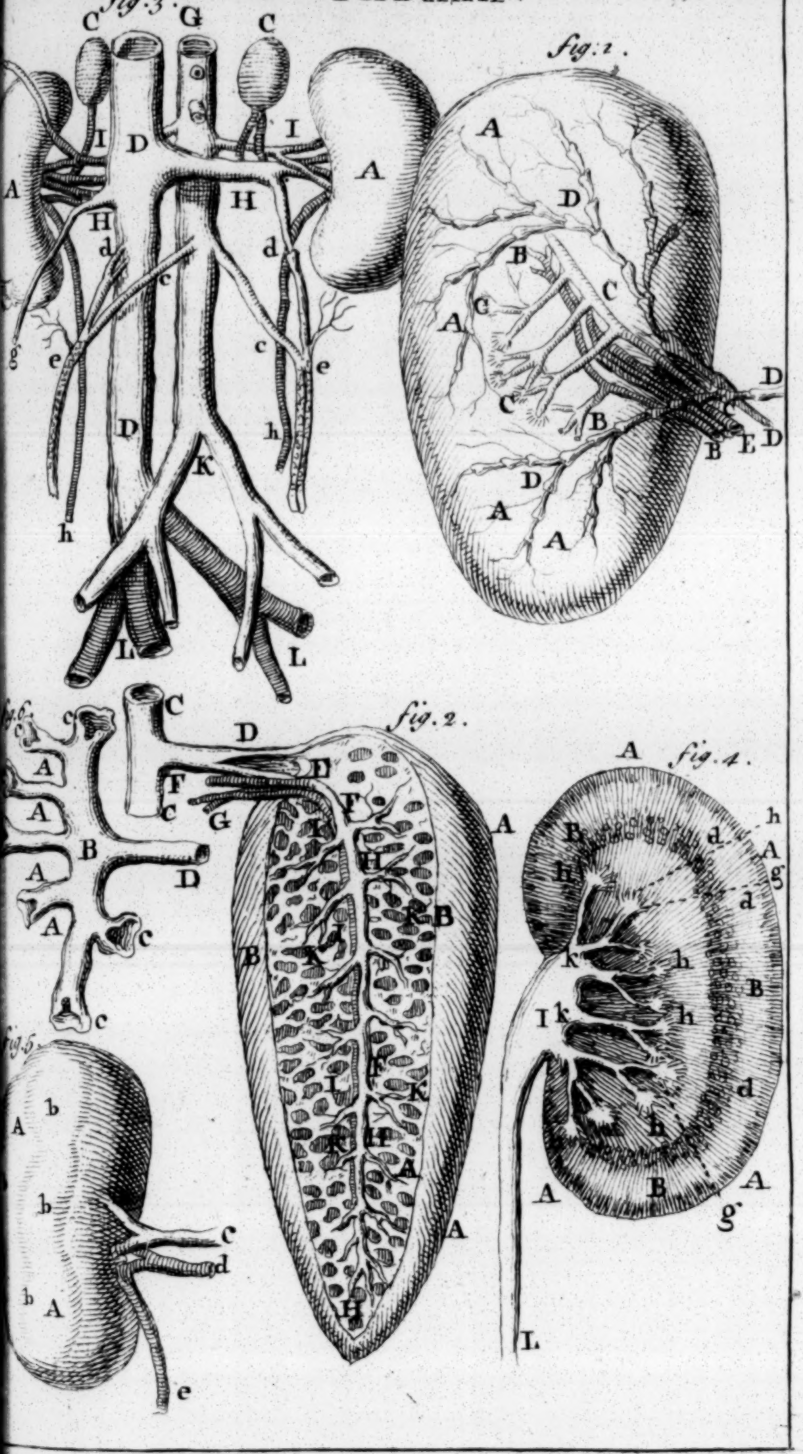
LL, A branching of the *Vena Cava* going towards the Thighs.

FIG. IV.

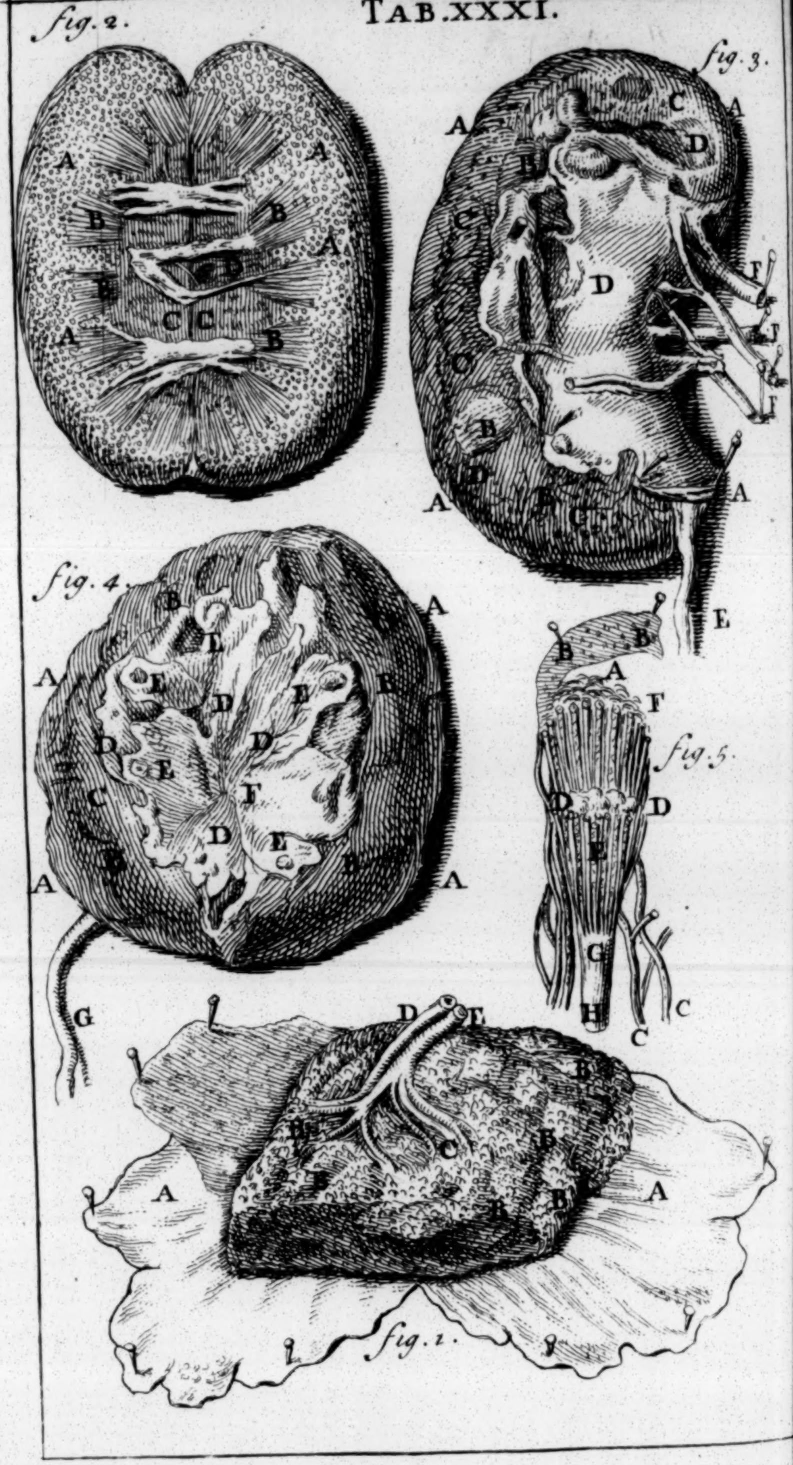
AAA, The Kidny diſſected in the middle.

BBB, The

TAB XXX.



TAB.XXXI.



SOCIETY

BBB, The *Urinary Pipes* ariſing from the Glands of the Body of the Kidny, and paſſing towards the *Papillæ*.

ddd, The glandulous *Acini* diſperſed between the Urinary Paſſages.

gg, The interior *Urinary Pipes* going from the glandulous *Acini* into the *Pelvis*, whoſe meeting together make as it were Caruncles, from which the Urine paſſes into the *Pelvis*.

hh, The *Caruncula* made by the meeting of the Urinary Pipes.

I, The *Pelvis*.

KKK, The beginning of the *Pelvis* in the Kidny.

L, Part of the *Ureter* cut off.

FIG. V.

AA, A Child's Kidny divided into divers little Bodies, or Lobes, covered with one common Membrane.

bbb, Many Protuberancies of the little Bodies not yet joined together.

c, The *Emulgent Artery*.

d, The *Emulgent Vein*.

e, The *Ureter*.

FIG. VI.

AAAA, The urinary Pipes of the *Pelvis*.

B, The *Pelvis*.

ccccc, The open Ends of the Pipes of the *Pelvis*, which receive the *Carunculæ*.

D, Part of the *Ureter* cut off near the *Pelvis*.

TAB. XXXI.

FIG. I, III, IV, and V, *from* Bidloo.

FIG. I.

Repreſents part of the *Liver* boiled, view'd through a Microſcope.

AA, The *external Tunick* of the Liver raiſ'd.

BBBB, The *Glands* that compoſe the Liver.

C, The *fibrous* and *membranous* Connection of theſe Bunches of *Glands*.

DE, The *ſanguinary* and *biliary* Veſſels diſtributed to the *Glands*.

FIG. II.

Shews the Kidny diſſected from the gibbous part to the *Pelvis*.

AAAA, The glandulous *Acini* diſpers'd thro' the Kidnies.

BBBB, The *Urinous* Pipes, which convey the Urine from the glandulous *Acini* into the *Pelvis*.

C, The *Pelvis*.

D, The Mouth of the *Ureter*.

FIG. III.

Shews the Veſſels of the *Kidnies*, *Pelvis*, and *urinous* Ducts.

AAAA, One

AAAA, One half of the Kidny diſſected from the other.

BBBB, Urinary Pipes going from the glandulous *Acini* to the *Pelvis*.

CCCC, The glandulous *Acini*.

D, The *Pelvis*.

E, The *Ureter*.

FFF, The Emulgent Veſſels.

FIG. IV.

The whole Kidny divided from its Gibbous part to the *Pelvis*, and diſplay'd.

AAAA, The Kidny diſſected.

BB, The Urinary Pipes.

CCC, The *Glands* which compoſe the external Surface of the Kidny.

D, The *Pelvis*.

EEEE, The places where the Urine comes out of the glandulous Pipes into the *Pelvis*, call'd the *Carunculæ*.

F, The way out of the *Pelvis* into the *Ureter*.

G, The *Ureter* paſſing down.

FIG. V.

The Blood-Veſſels and *Urinary* Tubes of the Kidny, expreſs'd by a Microſcope.

A, The *proper* Membrane of the Kidny.

BB, The Ends of the Blood-Veſſels broke off.

CC, The Blood-Veſſels of the Kidny, which help to compoſe its *Glands*.

DD, The *Glands* of the Kidny compoſed of *Blood-Veſſels*, *Urinary Tubes*, *Nerves*, and *Lympheducts*.

E, The *Urinary Tubes*, in their way from the *Glands* to the *Papillæ*.

F, The *Urinary Tubes* cut off which paſs'd to *Glands* beyond thoſe here expreſs'd.

G, The *Caruncula* or *Papillary* Body framed by meeting of the *Urinary Tubes*.

H, A Branch of the *Pelvis* cut off, which receives the Urine from the Tubes of the *Caruncula*.

TAB. XXXII.

From Regn. De Graaf.

FIG. I.

a, THE Trunk of the Vein of the *Teſticle* cut from the *Vena Cava*.

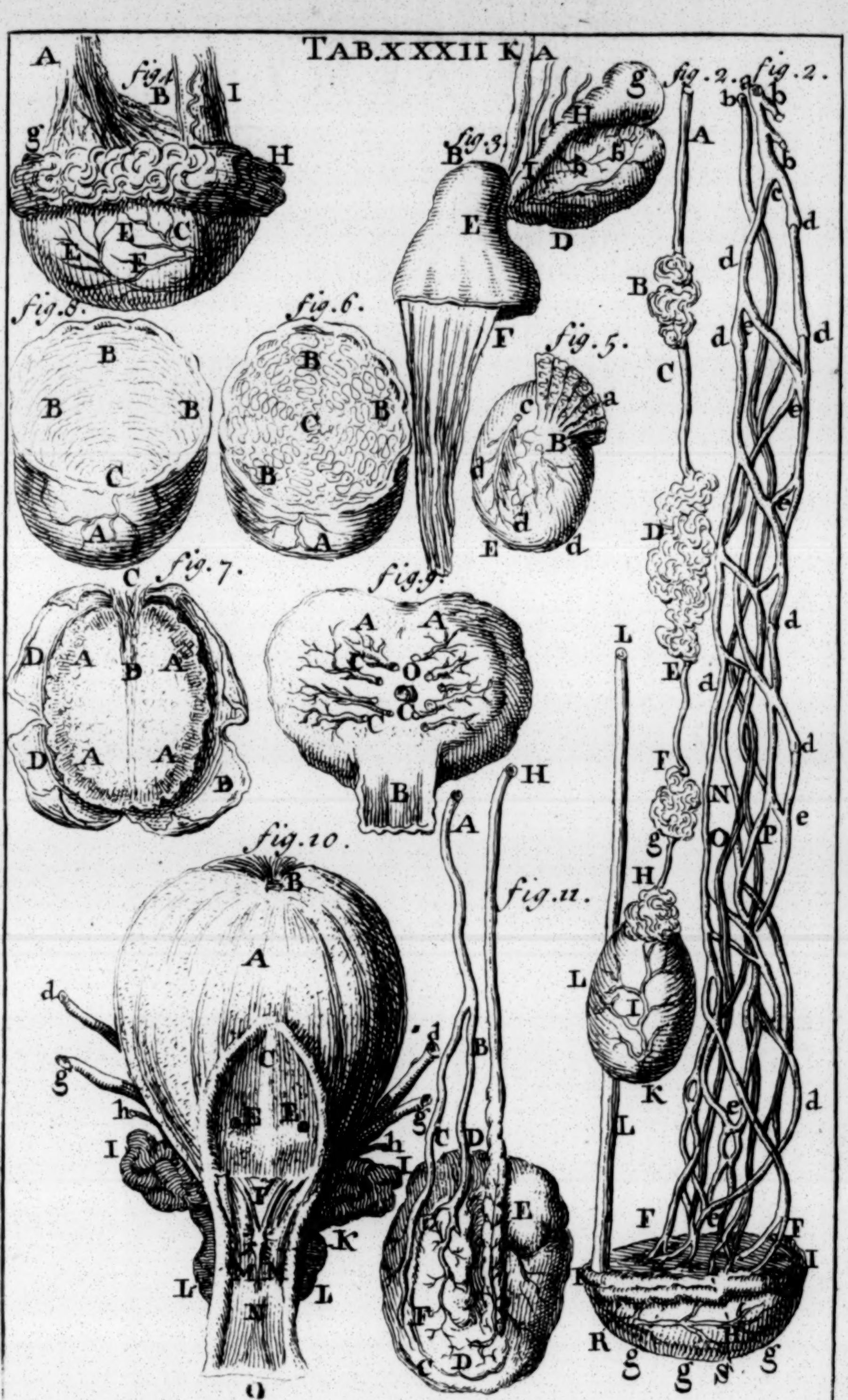
bb, Branches of this Vein which ariſe from the *Peritoneum*.

c, Its firſt diviſion into two Branches, which are variouſly ſubdivided and united again.

ddd, The *Valves* which appear like Knots when the Vein is diſtended with Wind or Wax.

eee, The various Diviſions and Unions of the Veins, by which the refluent Blood (after the *Semen* is prepared in the Teſticle)

TAB. XXXII



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Teſticle) if it ſhould be detain'd in one Ramification, may return towards the Heart again by the other.

FF, The *upper* part of the *Teſticle* from whence theſe Branches may be ſaid to ariſe.

ggg, The *Ramifications* of the Blood-Veſſels of the *Teſticle.*

H, The *Body* of the *Teſticle.*

I, The *large round End* of the *Epididymis* firmly cleaving to the upper-part of the *Teſticle.*

S, The *middle* part of the *Epididymis* looſely cleaving to the *Teſticle.*

K, The *leſſer* round part of the *Epididymis,* firmly cleaving to the lower part of the *Teſticle.*

LL, The *Vas Deferens* cut off near its *middle* between the *Teſticle* and the *Veſicula Seminalis.*

M, The *Artery* of the *Teſticle* paſſing from the *Aorta* to the *Teſticle.*

N, Its *Diviſion* into two Branches.

O, The *larger* Branch which is implanted into the upper-part of the *Teſticle,* and deſcends along its back towards the lower part of the *Teſticle* R, to which the leſſer end of the *Epididymis* is annex'd; which again paſſes back on the Belly of the *Teſticle,* where it is divided into divers Branches.

P, The *leſſer* Branch which runs to the *Epididymis.*

R, The *greater* Branch *deſcending* on the *Teſticle.*

FIG. II.

The *Vas Deferens* and part of the *Epididymis* unravell'd.

A, Part of the *Vas Deferens* in which its Cavity may be ſeen.

B, The *Serpentine* Turnings, about the middle of the *Epididymis,* unravell'd.

CDEFg, Divers parts of the *Epididymis* ſo unravell'd, that its whole Body appears to be one continued Veſſel folded up, which grows ſtill leſs and leſs as it approaches the upper-part of the *Teſticle.*

H, The *larger* end or beginning of the *Epididymis,* near which its Veſſel (or ſingle Trunk) is divided into *divers Branches.*

I, The *Belly* of the *Teſticle.*

K, The *Artery* of the *Teſticle,* which aſcends from the lower part of it through its Belly.

L, The *Ramifications* of the Veins of the *Teſticle.*

FIG. III.

A, The *Veſſels* of the *Teſticles* incloſed in their common Trunk.

bb, The *Veins* of the *Teſticles* running to the ſides of the *Teſticles.*

B, The Tunick *Elythroides,* or *Erythroides.*

c, The *Artery* aſcending through the Belly of the *Teſticle.*

D, The *Albugineous* Tunick incloſing the *Teſticle.*

E, Part of the *Tunica Vaginalis* drawn back.

F, The *Cremaſter* Muſcle hanging down.

g, The *greater* round End of the *Epididymis.*

H, The *middle* part of the ſame.

I, The *leſſer* End of the ſame.

K, The *Vas Deferens* cut off.

FIG. IV.

Shews a *Dog*'s Teſticles.

A, The *Blood*-Veſſels as they lie in their proper covering.

B, Their *Branches* tending to the *Epididymis*.

C, The *chief* Branch of the Artery of the Teſticles paſſing through the Belly of the Teſticle.

EE, The Branchings of the *Veins*.

F, The Teſticle with the *Seed* in it.

g, The *greater* End of the *Epididymis* full of *Seed*.

H, The *leſſer* End of the ſame extended with the *Seed*.

I, The *End* of the *Epididymis*, or the *Beginning* of the *Vas Deferens*.

K, The *Vas Deferens* bound about in the *Inguen* of a Dog before *Coition*, without hurting the *Vaſa Præparantia*, that the *Seminary* Veſſels, when full of Seed, may be ſeen diſtended.

FIG. V.

a, The *greater* End of the *Epididymis* turn'd *inſide* outwards, that the Ducts and Branches of the *Epididymis*, and their courſe, may be view'd.

B, The Upper-part of the Teſticle, from which the *Seminal* Veſſels go, which compoſe the greater End of the *Epididymis*.

c, The *Veſſels* of the Teſticles cut off.

ddd, The *Branchings* of the Veſſels of the Teſticles.

E, The *Body* of the Teſticle of a *Dog*.

FIG. VI.

A, The Teſticle of a *Dog* cut a-croſs.

BBB, The *Seminal* Veſſels as they lie between the Membranes in a peculiar order.

C, The Root of the *Epididymis* deſcribed by Dr. *Highmore*.

FIG. VII.

AAAA, The *Seminal* Veſſels of the Teſticles placed in a peculiar order between the ſmaller Membranes.

B, The Seminal Veſſels going through that Membranous Subſtance that joins to the Back of the Teſticles.

C, Divers *Seminal* Veſſels, perforating the *albuginous* Tunick cut off, before they make up the round End of the *Epididymis*, after a Serpentine manner, as may be ſeen in Fig. 2. H.

DDDD, The *albugineous* Tunick open'd in the fore-part of the Teſticle, and ſeparated from it.

FIG. VIII.

A, The *Teſticle* cut a-croſs.

BBB, The ſeverał Diſpoſitions of the *Seminal* Veſſels.

C, The *meeting* of all the Membranes which part the Seminal Veſſels at the *Back* of the Teſticle.

FIG. IX.

AA, The Body of the *Proſtates* divided in the fore-part.

B, The *Urethra* open'd alſo in the upper-part.

CCC, The *Ducts* of the *Proſtatæ* or *glandulous* Body denudated.

O, The *place* of the *Caruncle* through which the *Seed* paſſes from the *Teſticles* and *Veſiculæ Seminales* into the *Urethra*.

FIG. X.

A, The *Bladder* of *Urine*.

B, That part of the *Bladder* to which the *Urachus* is join'd.

CA, The *Bladder* open'd in the fore-part.

dd, The *Ureters*.

EE, The *Orifice* of the *Ureters* in the *Bladder*.

F, The *Neck* of the Bladder open'd.

gg, Parts of the *Vaſa Deferentia* cut off.

hh, *Veſſels* going to the *Veſiculæ Seminales*.

II, The *Veſiculæ Seminales* diſtended.

K, The *Caruncle* with its two *Foramina* through which the Seed paſſes from the *Veſiculæ Seminales* into the *Urethra*.

LL, The *glandulous Body* or *Proſtates* divided in the fore-part.

MM, The *Mouths* of the Ducts of the *Proſtates* opening at the ſides of the *Caruncle*, which if not diſtended are imperceptible, or ſeem no bigger than Points.

FIG. XI.

A, The *Artery* of the Teſticle, as it is generally found in Humane Bodies.

B, The *Diviſion* of the *ſame* Artery into two Branches.

CC, The *greater* Branch going to the Teſticle.

DD, The *leſſer* Branch paſſing to the *Epididymis*.

E, The *greater* End of the *Epididymis* joining to the Teſticles.

FF, The *Epididymis* turn'd inſide outwards, to ſee which way the Artery goes under it.

G, The End of the *Epididymis*.

H, A part of the *Vas Deferens*.

I, The *leſſer* End of the ſame.
K, The *Vas Deferens* cut off.

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Shews a *Dog's* Teſticles.

A, The *Blood*-Veſſels as they lie in their proper covering.

B, Their *Branches* tending to the *Epididymis*.

C, The *chief* Branch of the Artery of the Teſticles paſſing through the Belly of the Teſticle.

EE, The Branchings of the *Veins*.

F, The Teſticle with the *Seed* in it.

g, The *greater* End of the *Epididymis* full of *Seed*.

H, The *leſſer* End of the ſame extended with the *Seed*.

I, The *End* of the *Epididymis*, or the *Beginning* of the *Vas Deferens*.

K, The *Vas Deferens* bound about in the *Inguen* of a Dog before *Coition*, without hurting the *Vaſa Præparantia*, that the *Seminary* Veſſels, when full of Seed, may be ſeen diſtended.

FIG. V.

a, The *greater* End of the *Epididymis* turn'd *inſide* outwards, that the Ducts and Branches of the *Epididymis*, and their courſe, may be view'd.

B, The Upper-part of the Teſticle, from which the *Seminal* Veſſels go, which compoſe the greater End of the *Epididymis*.

c, The *Veſſels* of the Teſticles cut off.

ddd, The *Branchings* of the Veſſels of the Teſticles.

E, The *Body* of the Teſticle of a *Dog*.

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A, The Teſticle of a *Dog* cut a-croſs.

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AAAA, The *Seminal* Veſſels of the Teſticles placed in a peculiar order between the ſmaller Membranes.

B, The Seminal Veſſels going through that Membranous Subſtance that joins to the Back of the Teſticles.

C, Divers *Seminal* Veſſels, perforating the *albuginous* Tunick cut off, before they make up the round End of the *Epididymis*, after a Serpentine manner, as may be ſeen in Fig. 2. H.

DDDD, The *albugineous* Tunick open'd in the fore-part of the Teſticle, and ſeparated from it.

FIG. VIII.

A, The *Teſticle* cut a-croſs.

BBB, The ſeveral Diſpoſitions of the *Seminal* Veſſels.

C, The *meeting* of all the Membranes which part the Seminal Veſſels at the *Back* of the Teſticle.

FIG. IX.

AA, The Body of the *Proſtates* divided in the fore-part.

B, The *Urethra* open'd alſo in the upper-part.

CCC, The *Ducts* of the *Proſtatæ* or *glandulous* Body denudated.

O, The *place* of the *Caruncle* through which the *Seed* paſſes from the *Teſticles* and *Veſiculæ Seminales* into the *Urethra*.

FIG. X.

A, The *Bladder* of *Urine*.

B, That part of the *Bladder* to which the *Urachus* is join'd.

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EE, The *Orifice* of the *Ureters* in the *Bladder*.

F, The *Neck* of the Bladder open'd.

gg, Parts of the *Vaſa Deferentia* cut off.

hh, *Veſſels* going to the *Veſiculæ Seminales*.

II, The *Veſiculæ Seminales* diſtended.

K, The *Caruncle* with its two *Foramina* through which the Seed paſſes from the *Veſiculæ Seminales* into the *Urethra*.

LL, The *glandulous Body* or *Proſtates* divided in the fore-part.

MM, The *Mouths* of the Ducts of the *Proſtates* opening at the ſides of the *Caruncle*, which if not diſtended are imperceptible, or ſeem no bigger than Points.

FIG. XI.

A, The *Artery* of the Teſticle, as it is generally found in Humane Bodies.

B, The *Diviſion* of the *ſame* Artery into two Branches.

CC, The *greater* Branch going to the Teſticle.

DD, The *leſſer* Branch paſſing to the *Epididymis*.

E, The *greater* End of the *Epididymis* joining to the Teſticles.

FF, The *Epididymis* turn'd inſide outwards, to ſee which way the Artery goes under it.

G, The End of the *Epididymis*.

H, A part of the *Vas Deferens*.

TAB.

TAB. XXXIII.

From De Graaf.

FIG. I.

SHews the Communication of the *Vaſa Deferentia* with the *Veſiculæ Seminales.*

AA, Parts of the *Vaſa Deferentia*, with ſmall Cavities appearing in their thick ſides where they are cut off.

B, Thoſe parts of the *Vaſa Deferentia*, where their Cavities are dilated, and their Sides thinner.

CC, The Extremities of the *Vaſa Deferentia* again contracted, and opening with a ſmall *Foramen* into the Neck of the *Veſiculæ Seminales.*

D D E E, The *Veſiculæ Seminales*, blow'd up to ſhew the Turnings and Windings of their Surface.

F F, The Veſſels paſſing to the *Veſiculæ* ———.

g, The Membranes which hold the *Veſiculæ Seminales* and *Vaſa Deferentia* in their natural Situation.

H H, The Blood-Veſſels that accompany the *Vaſa Deferentia*, and give Branches to their ſides.

I, The common Ducts to the *Veſiculæ Seminales* and *Vaſa Deferentia*, which paſs diſtinctly on each ſide to their Appertures, at the ſides of the *Caput Gallinaginis* or *Caruncula.*

K K, The Orifices of the Ducts of the *Proſtates*, which open into the *Urethra* of the ſides of the *Caput Gallinaginis* or *Caruncle.*

L L, The *Proſtatæ* and *Urethra* divided on their fore-parts, to ſhew the inſide of the

M M, *Urethra.*

FIG. II.

The back parts of the *Penis*, *Veſiculæ Seminales* and *Proſtates.*

AA, Portions of the *Vaſa Deferentia.*

B, Thoſe parts of the *Deferentia* which are dilated.

C C, The Veſſels that go to the *Veſiculæ Seminales.*

D D, The *Veſiculæ Seminales* blow'd up.

E E, The back-part of the *Proſtates* which lay on the *Inteſtinum Rectum.*

F, The *Urethra.*

g, The meeting of the *Vaſa Deferentia* with the *Veſiculæ Seminales.*

H H, The *Muſculi directores Penis.*

I, The *Muſculus Accelerator* rais'd on one ſide.

L, The Bulbous part of the *Urethra* underneath.

M, The *Urethra* with its ſpongious part on it.

N N, The

TAB. XXXIII.

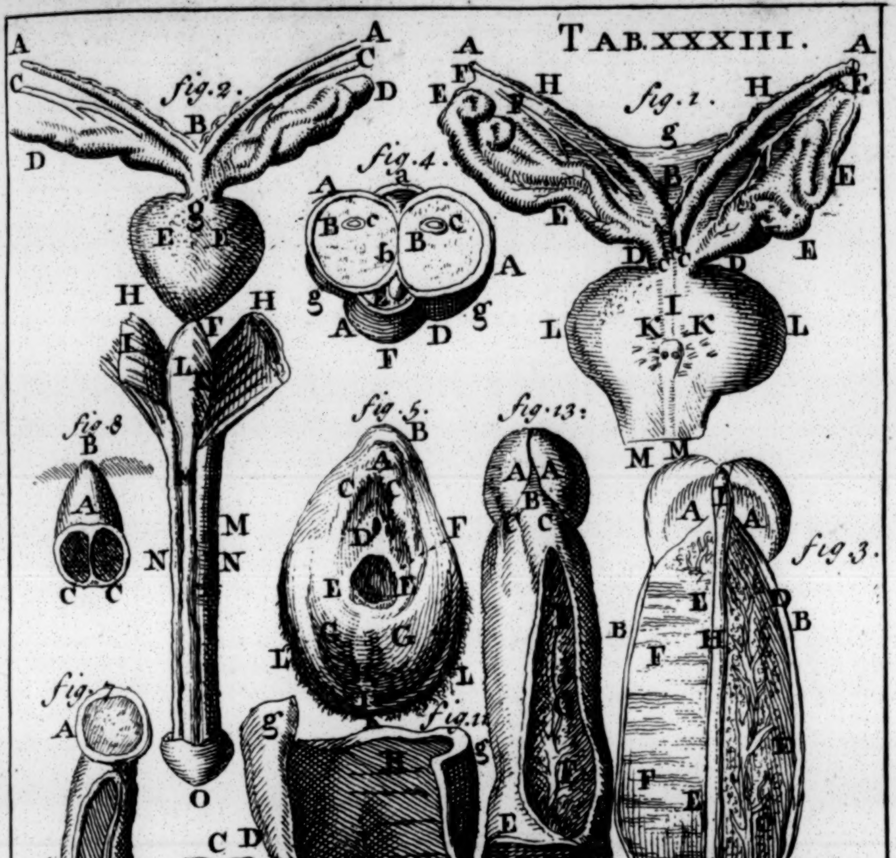
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fig. 2.
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fig. 3.
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fig. 4.
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fig. 7.
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N, The Nervous Bodies of
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FIG. XII.

A, The two Veins which
into one Trunk on the *Dor-*
enis.

The Vein of the *Dorſum pe-*
pen'd to ſhew a *Valve* in it.

FIG. III.

he *Penis* divided according
s length from its upper part
orſum to the *Urethra.*

A, The *Nervous* or *Caver-*
Body of the *Glans* divided.

B, The *Membranes* or *Cap-*
of the *Cavernous* Bodies
wn aſide.

, The *Artery* of one ſide paſ-
through the *ſpongy* ſubſtance
he *Cavernous* Body.

, The *Membranaceous ſpongy*
ance in which the Artery
s.

E, The *Septum intermedium.*

F, The Fibres of the *Sep-*
intermedium which aſcend to
Dorſum penis, and are divided
the Teeth of a Comb.

G, The *Urethra* cut off near
Proſtates.

, The middle part of the
thra.

, Its End which perforates
Glans.

K, The *ſpongy* ſubſtance of
Urethra.

L, The beginnings of the
ernous Bodies dilated like
little Bags.

MM, The *Muſculi Erigentes* or *Extendentes penem.*

FIG. XXX.

The ſide of the *Penis* open'd according to its length.

AA, The *Glans* bor'd.

B, The *Frenum.*

CC, A portion of the *Skin* remaining, from whence the reſt that cover'd the *Penis* is cut off.

DD, The *Urethra* lying under the *Nervous* Bodies.

EE, The *Membrane* or *Capſula* of the *Nervous* Body divided.

FF, The Artery running through the *ſpongy* ſubſtance of the *Nervous* Body.

GG, The *ſpongy* ſubſtance of the *Nervous* Body.

HH, The *Orifices* of the two Arteries cut off as they paſs the *Corpora Nervoſa.*

I, The *Cavity* of the *Urethra*, whoſe lower part is cover'd with

K, Its *proper Cavernous* ſubſtance.

LL, The *Septum intermedium* of the *Corpora Cavernoſa Penis.*

Note, That theſe Letters refer to the original Figure of *De Graaf*, but are ill placed here, either thro' the Inadvertency of *Blancard*, or his Graver; the like may be ſaid of many more of theſe Figures, wherefore the Curious muſt have recourſe to the Originals.

FIG. IV.

Part of the *Penis* cut tranſverſly.

AA, The *ſpongy* and *fibrous* ſubſtance of the *Nervous* Bodies.

bb, The two Arteries which paſs through the *Corpora Cavernoſa*.

C, The *Meatus Urinarius*.

D, The *ſpongy* ſubſtance of the *Urethra*.

E, The *Septum intermedium*.

FF, The *Capſula*, or *ſtrong* Membrane of the *Corpora Nervoſa*.

G, The *thin* Membrane on the Cavernous ſubſtance of the *Urethra*.

H, The large Vein paſſing on the back of the *Penis*.

FIG. V.

The *Pudendum* of a Woman.

A, The *Glans Clitoridis*.

B, Its *Præputium*.

CC, The *Nymphæ*.

D, The *Meatus Urinarius*.

EEE, The Coarctation of the Orifice of the *Vagina*, as we found it (ſays *De Graaf*) in a Virgin of 24 years old.

F, The Orifice of the *Vagina* a little dilated.

GG, The *Labia pudendi* drawn from each other.

H, The Seam or little Bridle of the Lips.

I, The *Perinæum*.

K, Part of the *Anus*.

FIG. VI.

The fore-part of the *Clitoris*.

A, The *Clitoris*.

B, Its *Crura*.

C, Its *Glans*.

D, Its *Præputium*.

EE, The *Nymphæ*.

FF, Part of the *Perioſteum* which the *Crura* of the *Cli* is annex'd to the lower par the *Oſſa Pubis*.

GG, The Muſcles of the *toris*.

HH, Thoſe parts of its ſcles implanted on the *Oſſa I* or *Coxendicis*.

II, The Nerves,
KK, The Arteries,
LL, The Veins,
which to all parts the *dendu*

MM, The fleſhy Fibres of *ſphincter* Muſcle annex'd to Nervous ſubſtance of the *Clit*

FIG. VII. and VIII.

Parts of the *Clitoris* vario diſſected.

A, Fig. 7. The *ſpongy* ſ ſtance of one of the *Crura* wi out a *Septum intermedium*.

A, The *Clitoris*.

B, The *Glans Clitoridis* wi parts of the *Nymphæ*.

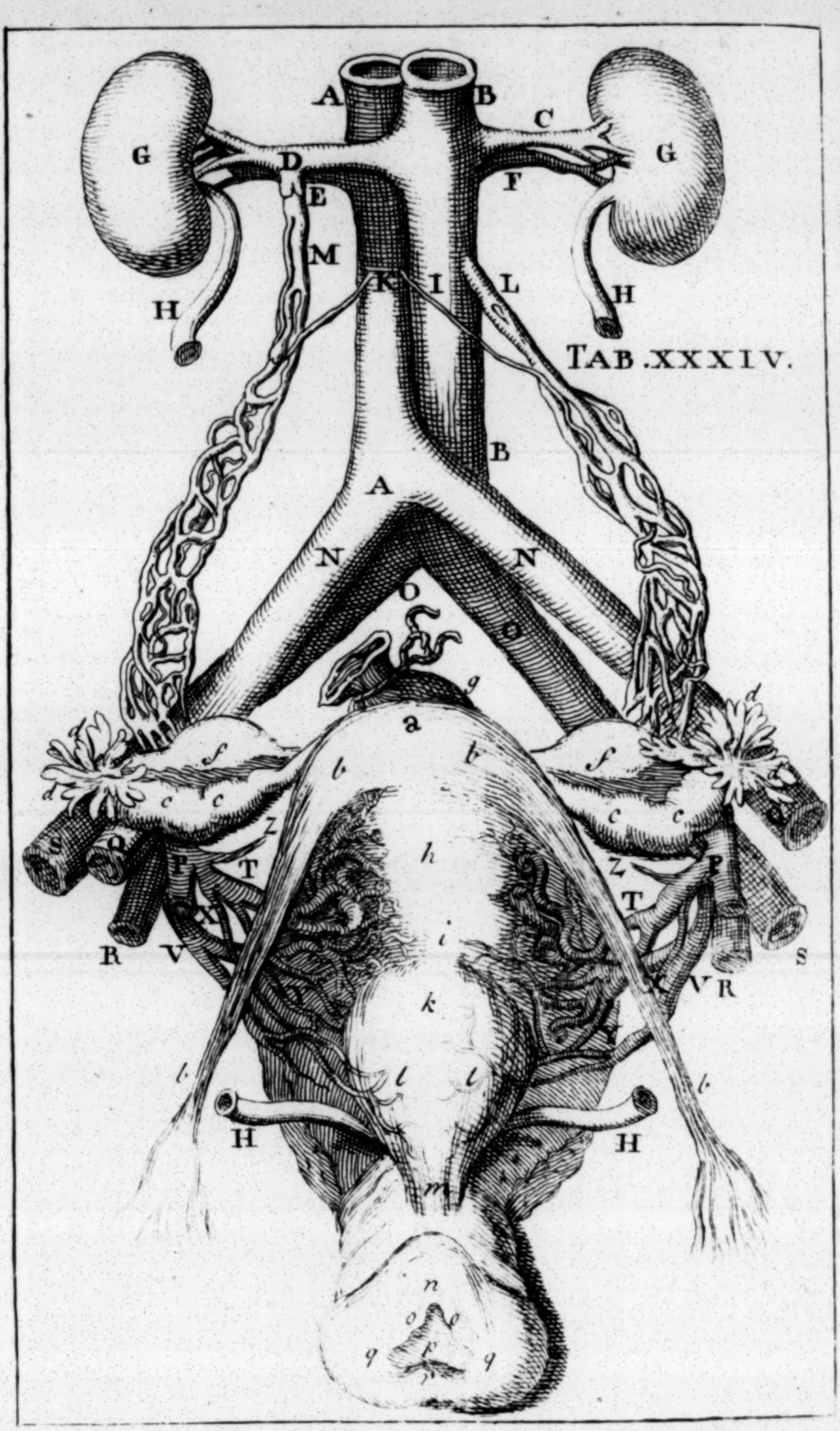
CC, The *ſpongy* ſubſtances the *Clitoris* divided from ea other by a *Septum*.

FIG. IX, X, XI.

Shews the Conformation the Orifices of the *Vagina*, they are found in young Bodi of different Ages.

Fig. 9. Repreſents the *Pude dum* of an Infant.

Fig. 1



TAB. XXXIV.

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Fig. 10. Repreſents the *Pudendum* of a Girl of ſix years old.

A, The Orifice of the *Vagina.*

BBB, The Wrinklings of the Membranes about the Orifice of the *Vagina* call'd the *Hymen.*

C, The Orifice of the *Meatus Urinarius.*

DD, The Lips drawn from each other.

E, The *Clitoris.*

FF, The *Nymphæ.*

Fig. 11. The ſame *Pudendum* after its upper-part is diſſected.

A, The Orifice of the *Vagina.*

BB, Its *rugous* Membrane call'd *Hymen.*

CCC, The fore-part of the *Vagina* cut off.

DD, The *Meatus Urinarius* divided through its middle.

ee, The *Nymphæ.*

FF, The Lips of the *Pudendum.*

gg, Parts of the *Vagina* diſſected, and drawn from each other.

H, The *Internal* or wrinkled Tunick of the *Vagina.*

TAB. XXXIV.

The Foreparts of the Genitals of a Woman taken out of the Body, and placed in their natural Site, from Regnerus de Graaf. *This Figure ſhews the Parts revers'd; that which here is ſaid to be of the Right Side being of the Left, and* vice verſa.

AA, THE Trunk of the *Arteria Magna.*

BB, The Trunk of the *Vena Cava.*

C, The *right* Emulgent Vein.

D, The *left* Emulgent Vein.

E, The *left* Emulgent Artery.

F, The *right* Emulgent Artery.

HH, The *Ureters* cut off.

I, The *right* Spermatick Artery.

K, The *left* Spermatick Artery.

L, The *right* Spermatick Vein.

M, The *left* Spermatick Vein.

NN, *Arteriæ Iliacæ.*

OO, *Venæ Iliacæ.*

PP, The *internal* Branches of the *Arteria Iliaca.*

QQ, The *external* Branches of the *Arteria Iliaca.*

RR, The *internal* Branches of the *Vena Iliaca.*

SS, The *external* Branches of the *Vena Iliaca.*

TT, The *Hypogaſtrick* Arteries that go to the *Uterus* and *Vagina.*

VV, The *Hypogaſtrick* Veins that go along with the ſaid Arteries.

XX, The *Branches* of the *Hypogaſtrick* Arteries that go to the Urinary Bladder.

YY, The *Branches* of the *Hypogaſtrick* Veins that go to the Bladder.

ZZ, *Portions* of the *Umbilical* Arteries.

a, The bottom of the *Uterus* cover'd with its common Tunick.

bb, The round Ligaments of the *Uterus* as they are join'd together in its bottom.

cc, The *Tubæ Fallopianæ* in their natural Poſition.

dd, The *Edges* of the Tubes.

ee, The *Foramina* of the Tubes.

ff, The Teſticles in their natural Poſition.

g, A portion of the *Rectum*.

h, The Neck of the Womb without its Tunick, that the Veſſels may be ſeen the better.

i, The fore-part of the *Vagina* of the *Uterus* freed from the *Urinary* Bladder.

k, The *Urinary* Bladder contracted.

ll, The *Sanguineous* Veſſels running through the Bladder.

m, The *Muſculus Sphincter* of the Neck of the Bladder.

n, The *Clitoris*.

oo, The *Nymphæ*.

p, The *Urinary* Paſſage.

qq, The *Lips* of the *Pudendum*.

r, The Orifice of the *Vagina*.

TAB. XXXV.

All from De Graaf.

The Bladder of Urine and Uterus, *&c. of a Woman.*

FIG. I.

THE fore-part of the *Urethra* with part of the Bladder of the Urine open'd.

A, The Bladder of Urine.

C, The Neck of the Bladder open'd.

D, The *Urethra* open'd according to its length.

E, The Orifice of the *Urethra*, and the Paſſages of the *Lacunæ* into it.

FF, The *Lacunæ* going thro' the *Proſtatæ*.

FF, The *Lacunæ* taken out of the Glandulous Body of the *Proſtatæ* and blown up.

GG, The internal ſubſtance of the *Proſtatæ*, or the Glandulous Body.

II, The ſides of the Bladder of Urine ſeparated from one another after the diviſion.

BB, The Ureters cut off.

NN, The Lips of the *Pudendum*.

L, The Orifice of the *Vagina*.

MM, The carnous Fibres of the *Sphincter* cut off.

FIG.

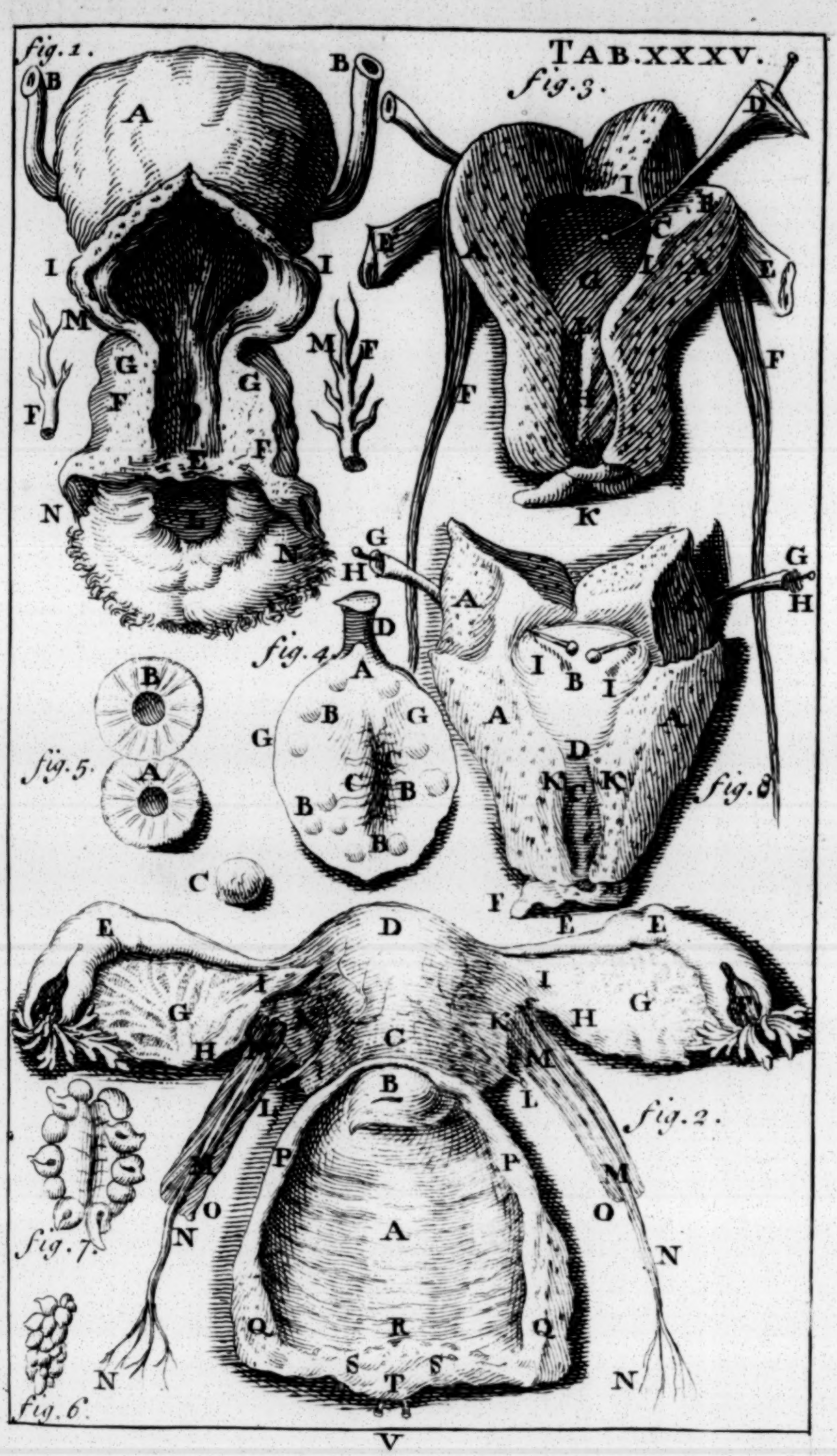

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FIG. II.

Shews the *Vagina* of the *Uterus* open'd on the backſide length ways.

A, The wrinkled internal Membrane of the *Vagina.*

B, The internal *Oſculum uteri* bending down at the upper-part of the *Vagina.*

C, The Neck of the *Uterus.*

D, The Bottom of the *Uterus.*

EE, The *Tubæ Fallopianæ*, or *Oviducts.*

FF, The internal rugous Membrane of the Oviducts.

GG, Nerves and Blood-Veſſels diſperſed through the *Ligaments* that are like Bats Wings.

HH, The *Teſticles* or *Ovaria.*

II, The Ligaments of the *Teſticles*, commonly call'd the *Vaſa Deferentia.*

KK, Portions of the *broad* Ligaments.

LL, Small Nerves diſperſed (as we ſometimes ſee) through the *Uterus.*

MM, The Portions of the round Ligaments that lie in the *Abdomen.*

NN, The Portions of the ſame without the *Abdomen.*

OO, The Parts of the *Peritonæum* cleaving to the Ligaments while they are within the Cavity of the *Abdomen.*

PP, The under and thinner part of the *Vagina* next the *Rectum*, cut thro' and drawn aſunder.

QQ, The thickneſs of the membranous ſubſtance that is in the lower part of the *Vagina.*

R, The Orifice of the Urinary Paſſage.

SS, The *Foramina* of the *Lacunæ.*

T, The *Clitoris.*

V, Conſiderable Nerves that go on the outſide or back of the *Clitoris.*

FIG. III.

Shews the Cavity of the *Uterus.*

AA, The *Uterus* cut lengthways.

BB, The bottom of the *Uterus* cut croſs, to ſee the paſſage of the *Fallopian Tube* in the Cavity of the *Uterus.*

C, The beginning of the left Tube as it is ordinarily ſtreightened.

DD, The proceſs of the Tube more and more dilated.

EE, The Ligaments of the Teſticles cut off.

FF, The round Ligaments of the *Uterus* hanging down.

G, The Cavity of the *Fundus Uteri.*

H, The Cavity of the *Cervix* and its fibrous ſubſtance.

II, The internal proper Membrane of the *Uterus.*

K, The mouth of the *Uterus.*

L, The ſtreightening of the Neck of the Womb.

FIG. IV.

Shews the Teſticle or *Ovarium* of a Woman.

A, The Teſticle open'd lengthways in the lower part.

BB, The *Ova* of different ſizes kept within the Membranous ſubſtance of the Teſticles.

CC, *Blood*-Veſſels in the middle of the Teſticles, as they come in great Numbers, from its upper part to the Eggs.

DD, The Ligament of the Teſticles cut off, by which they are join'd to the *Uterus*.

FIG. V.

Shews the place that contains the *Eggs* in the *Ovarium* of an Ewe, or female Sheep.

A, The glandulous ſubſtance of the *Globuli* open'd.

B, The place from whence the *Egg* was taken out.

C, The *Egg* taken out of it.

FIG. VI.

The Teſticle of a Rabbet, in which the *Papillæ* of the *Folliculi* are delineated as they appear the ſecond day after Coition.

FIG. VII.

Another Teſticle of the ſame Creature, in which the thickneſs and cavities of the *Folliculi* appear the third day from Coition, in which the Eggs lay hid.

FIG. VIII.

Shews the Womb open'd by an Inciſion of the fore-part.

AA, The parts of the *Uterus* cut a-croſs, and ſo order'd that its cavity and the thickneſs of its ſpongious ſides may be ſeen.

B, The Cavity of the bottom of the *Uterus*.

C, The Cavity of the neck of the *Uterus*.

D, The ſtreightneſs between the Cavities of the Bottom and Neck very conſpicuous.

E, The mouth of the *Uterus*.

F, The part of the *Vagina* cleaving to the mouth of the *Uterus*.

GG, Part of the Tubes.

HH, Probes inſerted by the Tubes into the Bottom of the *Uterus*.

II, The proper Membrane of the *Uterus* covering its inward ſubſtance.

KK, The interior Membrane of the neck of the *Uterus* leſs ſpongious.

TAB. XXXVI.

Fig. I *from* De Graaf, *the reſt from* Hoboken *and* Bidloo.

FIG. I.

AN *Abortive* of three months with its ſecundines.

A, The *Fœtus*.

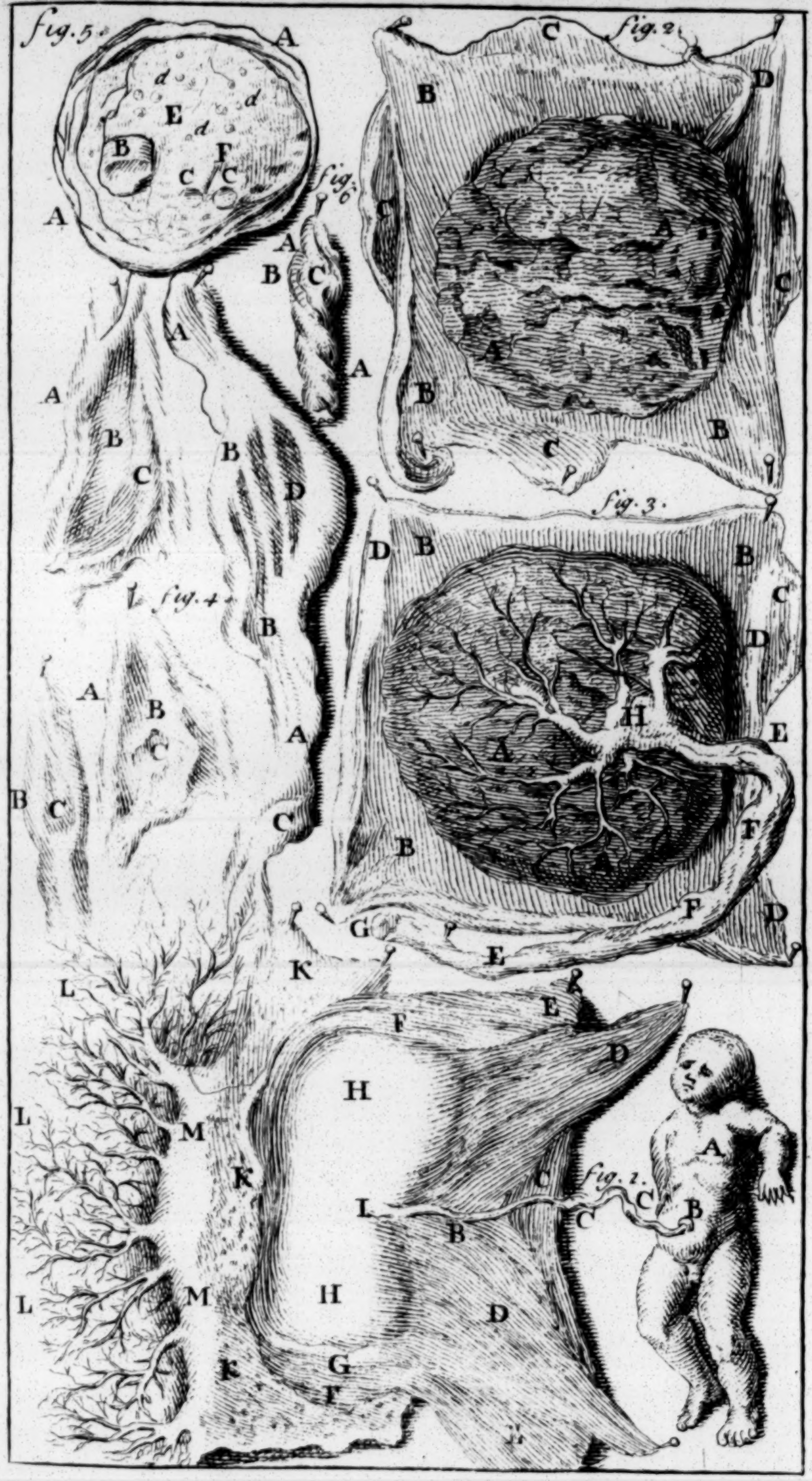
B, Its *Navel*.

CC, The inequalities or *knots* of its Navel-ſtring.

DD, Two parts of the Membrane call'd *Amnios* expanded.

EE, Part

TAB. XXXVI.



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EE, Part of the Membrane call'd *Chorion* expanded.

FF, Part of the *Amnios* and *Chorion* ſticking together.

G, Parts of *Allantois* ſeparated from the *Amnios* and laid bare.

HH, That Part of the *Allantois* or *Urinary* Membrane blowed up, which lies under the *Amnios*.

I, The inſertion of the *Navel*-ſtring into the *Placenta*.

KK, Part of the *Placenta*.

LL, Part of the *Placenta* ſeparated, that its Blood Veſſels may be ſeen.

MM, The hinder part of the *Chorion*, from whence the Branches of the Veſſels of the *Placenta* go like the Branches of Trees, before they inſinuate themſelves into the Pores of the *Uterus*.

FIG. IX.

The Surface of the *Secundines* of a *Fœtus* next the *Uterus*.

AA, The *Placenta Uterina*.

BBBB, The *Chorion*.

CCCC, The *Amnios*.

D, A part of the *Navel*-ſtring.

FIG. III.

The Surface of the *Secundines* next the *Fœtus*.

AAA, The internal Surface of the *Placenta* next the *Fœtus*.

BBBB, The *Amnios*.

C, The *Chorion*.

D, The Urinary Membrane cut off.

EE, The Navel-ſtring.

FF, The Knots of its Veſſels.

G, That part of the Navel-ſtring next the *Fœtus*.

H, A diſtribution of the Veſſels into the *Placenta*.

FIG. IV.

AAA, Parts of the *Navel*-ſtring.

BB, The *Arteries* with their *Knots*.

CCC, One of 'em open.

D, The *Umbilical* Vein.

FIG. V.

Shews the *Navel*-ſtring diſſected tranſverſly, and view'd thro' a Microſcope.

AA, The *Navel*-ſtring diſſected in the middle.

B, The *Umbilical* Vein.

CC, The two *Umbilical* Arteries.

dd, *Divers Ducts* containing the *Succus Nutritius*.

EE, The Fibres.

F, The *Urachus* between the two Arteries.

FIG. VI.

Another part of the *Navel*-ſtring, in which its Veſſels being filled with Wax, their turnings may be partly ſeen.

A, Part of the *Navel*-ſtring.

B, The turnings of both *Arteries*, which have little knots on both ſides.

C, The Vein that goes with the *Arteries*.

TAB. XXXVII.

From Bidloo.

FIG. I.

THE *Papilla* and *Areola* of a Woman's Breaſt expreſs'd by the aſſiſtance of a *Microſcope.*

A, The head or top of the *Nipple.*

B, Its Glandulous Membrane.

C, The mouths of the Milk-Veſſels.

DD, The *Areola.*

E, Its rough Membrane.

FFF, Divers *Papillary* Protuberances, from each of which a Hair proceeds.

GG, Some *Veſtigia* of the *Lactiferous* Tubes in their progreſs from the *Mamma* to the *Papilla,* A, B, C.

FIG. II.

The *Papilla* itſelf with its *Milk*-veſſels *magnified.*

AA, The external Glandulous Membrane of the *Papilla* ſeparated from it.

BB, Divers Glands of the *Papilla* cleaving to this Membrane.

CC, The *Lactiferous Tubes* which ariſe from the Extremities of the Arteries within the *Mamma,* and diſcharge their Contents at their Orifices in the top of the *Papilla,* C, Fig. 1.

DD, The Glands of the *Papilla,* whoſe ſecretory Ducts diſcharge themſelves into the *Lactiferous* Tubes.

FIG. III.

The back-part of the *Areola* that was divided from the Breaſt.

AA, The Circumference of the *Areola.*

BB, The *Mammary* Glands.

CC, The *Lactiferous* Tubes in their way to the *Nipple.*

FIG. IV.

Shews a *Hair* delineated by a *Microſcope.*

AA, The *Hair* above the Skin which ſeems to be compoſed of divers *horny Globular* Bodies.

B, Part of the *Cuticula* which adheres to the *Hair.*

C, The root of the *Hair* within the Skin.

d d d, The *Fibrillæ,* or branches which grow out of the *Hair.*

FIG. V.

A Woman's Breaſt diſſected.

AA, The *Skin* rais'd and pinn'd out.

B, The *Skin* partly remaining on it.

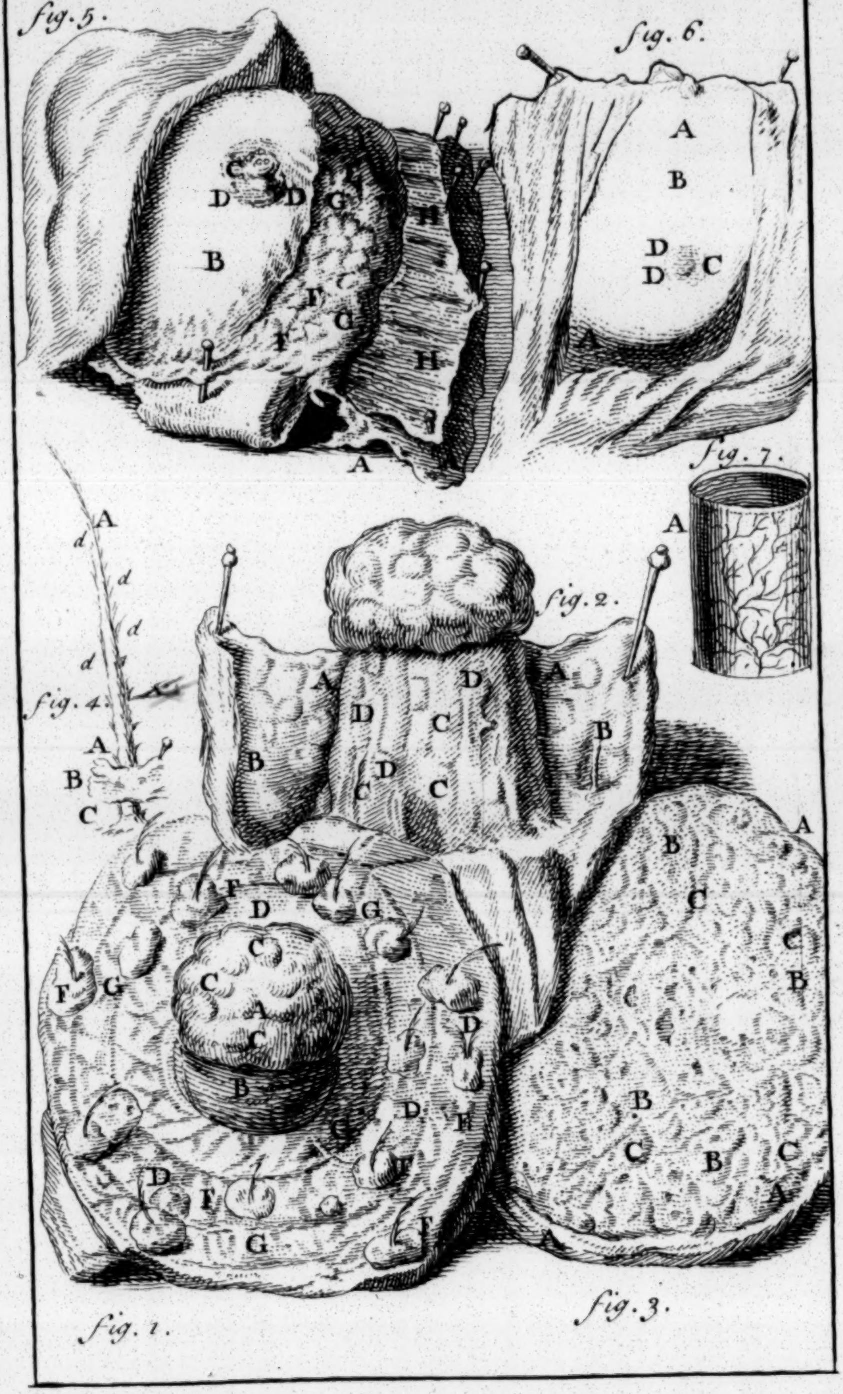
C, The *Nipple* or *Papilla.*

DD, The *Areola.*

EE, The *Glands* of the *Breaſt.*

FF, The *Lactiferous* Tubes and *Blood*-Veſſels in the Interſtices of the *Glands.*

TAB. XXXVII.



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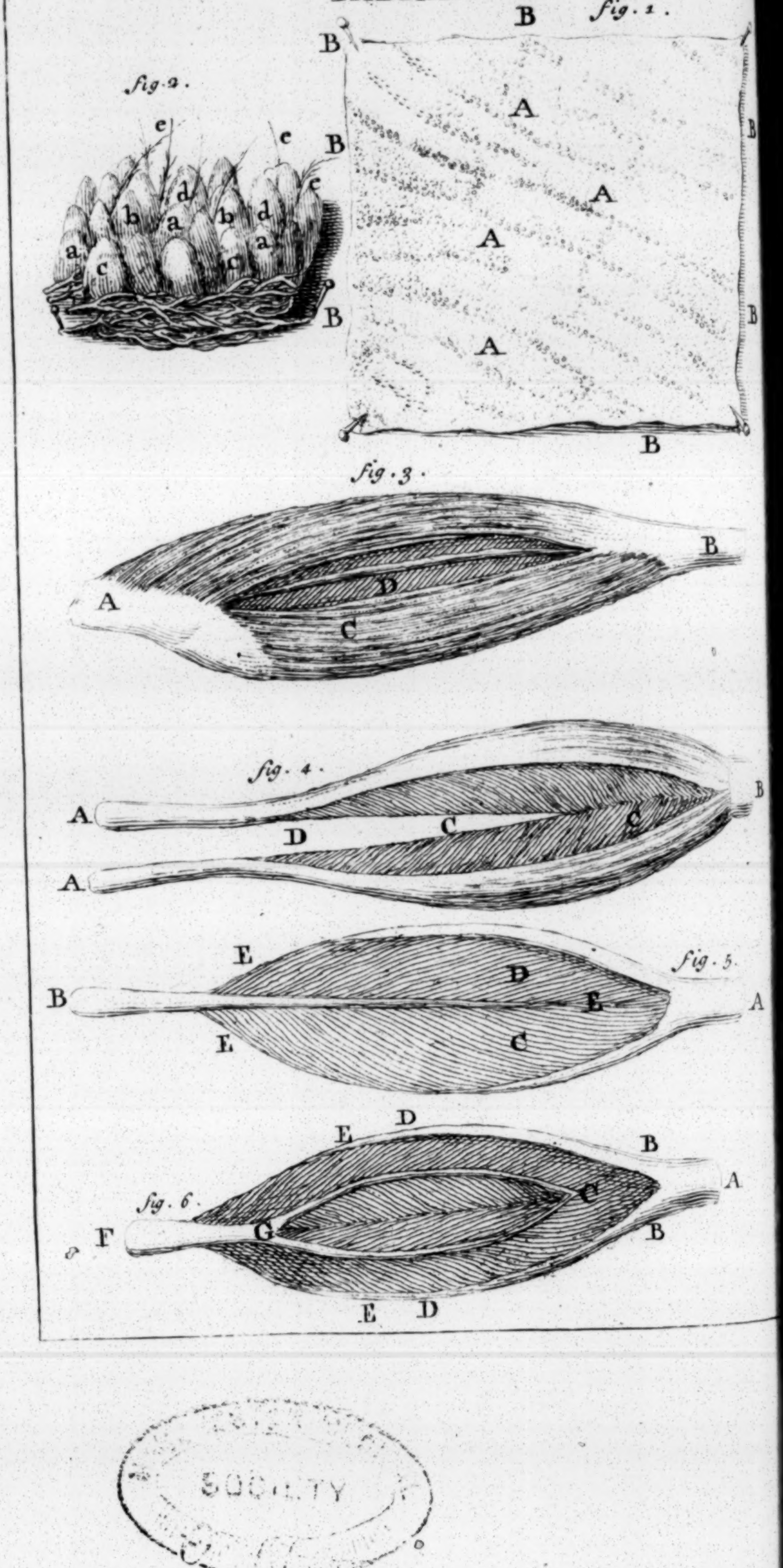
TAB.XXXVIII.



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GG, The Adipoſe Ducts placed between the lactiferous Tubes.

HH, Part of the Pectoral Muſcle.

FIG. VI.

AA, The *Mamma* of a Man.

B, Its Skin.

C, The *Papilla*.

DD, The *Areola*.

FIG. VII.

AA, A Hair magnify'd by a Microſcope.

TAB. XXXVIII.

Fig. I. *is* Blancard'*s* (*as he ſays*). II. *from* Bidloo, *the reſt from Dr.* Willis.

FIG. I.

THE Delineation of the *Cuticula* by a Microſcope.

AAAA, The *Sweat-Pores*, as they appear by a Microſcope.

BBBB, The Furrows and Channels which are form'd by the Glands that lie under.

FIG. II.

The *Skin* view'd through a Microſcope.

aaa, The *Papillæ* compoſed of the four kinds of Veſſels.

bbb, *Capillaments* of *watery* Veſſels placed between the *Papillæ*, ſays *Bidloo*.

dd, The Veſſels of Sweat placed in the middle of three or four *Papillæ*.

ee, The *Hairs* ariſing at the Sides of the Pores of the *Sweat-Veſſels*, having collateral Branches.

FIG. III.

Shews the ordinary Appearance of a *ſimple*, *regular* Muſcle, in whoſe Belly the carnous Fibres being opened, and ſeparated from one another, the membranous *Fibrillæ* may be ſeen.

A, The right *Tendon*.

B, The left oppoſite *Tendon*.

C, The *fleſhy Belly*, whoſe Fibres being equal and parallel, lie between both Tendons at oblique but equal Angles.

D, The opening of the *carnous Fibres*, which being drawn from one another, the *membranous Fibrillæ* that paſs the croſsway appear.

FIG. IV.

Shews a *ſimple Muſcle*, after the *Tendon* is cut off, and ſome part

part ſeparated from it, and cut in the middle, that the *interior Series* of the *carnous Fibres*, and their joining with the *Tendons*, may appear.

A A, The *right Tendon* placed above, both parts of which being divided, appear.

B, The *left oppoſite Tendon*, which being divided, the Fibres only are ſeen upon the edge, the reſt lying very much under the Fleſh.

C, Part of the *carnous Belly* divided and ſeparated, in which all the equal *carnous Fibres* proceed in the ſame oblique Order from one Tendon to the other.

D, Some *membranous Fibrillæ* that croſs the fleſhy ones very thick, ſcarce expreſs'd in this Figure.

FIG. V.

Shews a Muſcle not much compounded.

A, The *exterior compound Tendon* incloſing the Fleſh on both ſides, which being divided, little more than the edges of it are here ſeen.

B, The *interior compound Tendon* paſſing through the middle of the Fleſh, which receives the *carnous Fibres*, ſent from both ſides of the *exterior Tendon*.

C, The *firſt Belly* of the carnous Fibres, whoſe Fibres being all equal and parallel, lie between the ſides of the Tendons that are oppoſite, at oblique and equal Angles.

D, The *ſecond Belly* of the fleſhy Fibres, which being made after the ſame manner with the former, go the ſame way with them.

E E, Both the Extremities of the *exterior compound Tendon.*

F, The Extremity of the *internal compound Tendon.*

FIG. VI.

Shews the *regular* compound Muſcle, divided in the middle and opened, ſo that the parts of both Bellies may be ſeen within-ſide.

A, The *compound exterior Tendon* divided into four parts.

B B, Parts of one ſide of the divided Tendon, ſeparated from one another.

C, Parts of the other ſide of the Tendon, likewiſe divided and laid by each other, which lie very much under the Fleſh.

D D, The Fleſh of the one Belly divided and ſeparated from the other.

E E, The Fleſh of the other Belly divided and laid by.

F, The *interior compound Tendon* paſſing through the middle of the Fleſh.

G G, Parts of the ſame *Tendon* divided from one another, with the Fibres of that Belly of the Muſcle that joins with them.

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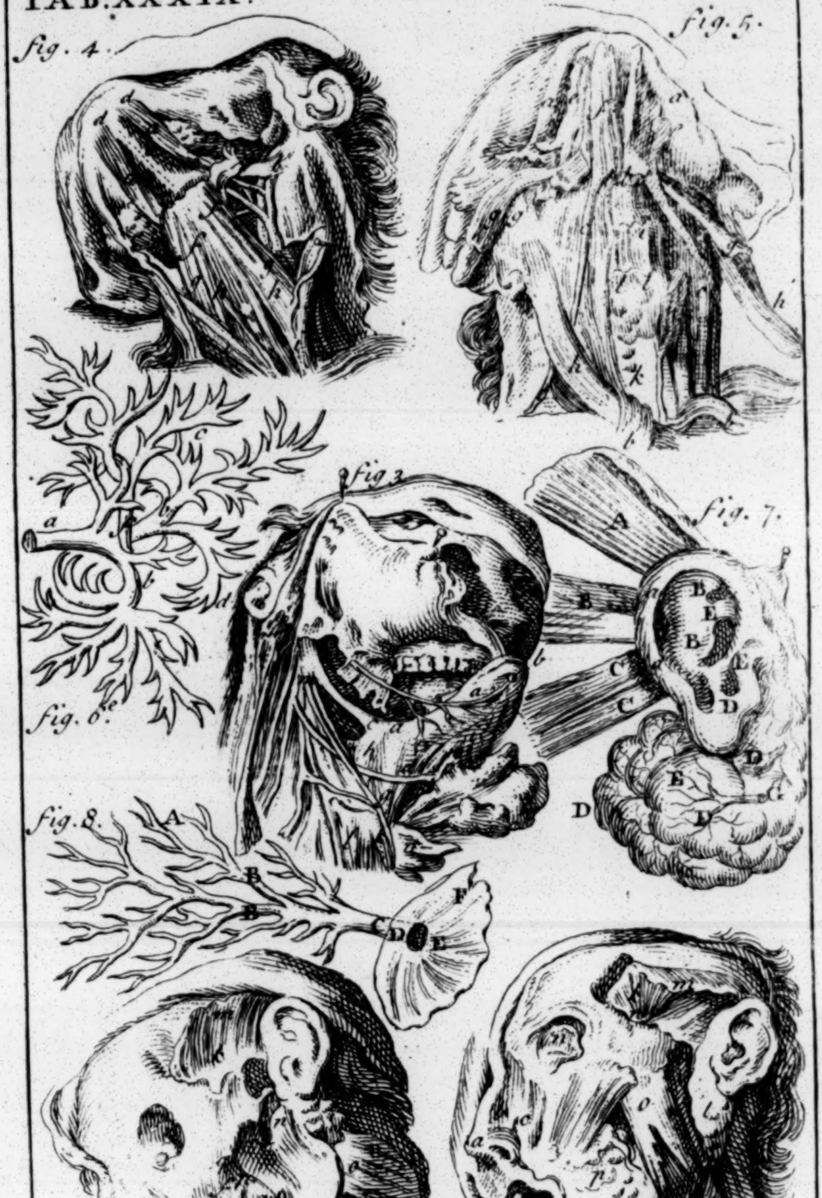

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TAB. XXXIX.

All from Bidloo.

FIG. I.

THE Muſcles of the Lips, and ſome of thoſe of the Lower Jaw, after the *Quadratus Genæ* is taken off.

N. B. *That theſe, and moſt other Figures taken from* Bidloo, *we ſhall follow the Deſcriptions given them by Mr.* Cowper. *See his Anatomy, Tab.* 12.

a, This formal appearance of circular Fibres about the *Alæ Naſi* (ſays he) I ſuſpect to be fictitious, having never obſerv'd ſuch a diſpoſition of them in any Subject, after purpoſely examining this Part; yet the like Figure of theſe Fibres may be ſeen in *Placentinus* and others.

b, A Muſcle whoſe Poſition renders it capable of pulling up the *Ala Naſi*, whence 'tis call'd *Elevator Alæ Naſi*, and by *Placentinus*, *Pyramidalis*, from its Figure; nor do we commonly find this Muſcle in Diſſection; the fleſhy Fibres of this Part, frequently taking the ſame courſe with thoſe of the *Orbicularis Palpebrarum*, do paſs by the *Ala Naſi*.

c, The *Muſculus elevator Labii ſuperioris proprius*.

n, The *Orbicularis Palpebrarum*. This is a thin fleſhy Muſcle, circularly environing the Eye-lids, to which it is inſerted not unlike the *Sphincter* Muſcle of other Parts, as of the Lips and Bladder of Urine: It acts in drawing the Eye-lids nearer each other, which we call ſhutting the Eye-lids. But if this Muſcle acts vigorouſly, it not only draws the Eye-lids cloſe together, but forces the Bulb of the Eye into the Orbit.

Note, n in this Fig. as in that of *Bidloo*, by miſtake is placed on the Temporal Muſcle.

o, The *Muſculus Maſſeter in ſitu*.

p, Part of the *Buccinator*, cover'd with Fat.

l, The Parotid Gland, part of which being cut away to ſhew the *Maſſeter*.

kmn, The Temporal Muſcle, kn its Outſide, m its Inſide next the Skull turn'd down.

Beſides theſe Letters of Reference, Mr. *Cowper* adds five more, which are not taken notice of, either by *Blancard* or *Bidloo*.

FIG. II.

Exhibits the Muſcles of the Lips, and ſome of thoſe of the Lower Jaw.

abc, The *Muſculus Buccinator*, freed from its Origin at the *Proceſſus Coronæ* of the Lower Jaw, and left at its Inſertion at the Angle of the Lips. Here we may obſerve, that in this Figure, as in the Life, the Fibres of this Muſcle run according to its Length, contrary to the Deſcription *Bidloo* and others give of it. The *Ductus Salivalis* of the Parotid Gland paſſes thro' this Muſcle into the Mouth.

d, The *Muſculus elevator Labiorum communis.*

e, The *Elevator Labii ſuperioris proprius*, and *Muſculus Dilatator Alæ naſi.*

f, The *Zygomaticus.*

g, The *Depreſſor Labiorum communis.*

h, The *Depreſſor Labii inferioris proprius.*

i, The *Conſtrictor*, or *Sphincter Labiorum.*

k, m, The *Temporalis.*

n, The *Proceſſus condyliformis* of the Lower-Jaw, which is in a great part laid bare.

To this Figure alſo divers other References are added by Mr. *Cowper.*

FIG. III.

Divers Muſcles of the Tongue, *Os Hyoides* and *Larynx*, as they appear in their proper Situation after the Side of the Lower-Jaw is taken off.

a a b, The Tongue pinn'd up.

c, The *Styloglоſſus.*

d, The *Ceratoglоſſus*, by *Bidloo* miſtaken for *Baſioglоſſus.*

e, f, The *Genioglоſſus.*

g, The *Baſis* of the *Os Hyoides.*

h, Part of the *Fauces*, contiguous to the Root of the Tongue, which *Bidloo* and *Blancard* erroneouſly call the *Muſculus Ceratoglоſſus.*

i. Part of the *Genioglоſſus.*

k, The *Sternohyoideus.*

l, Part of the *Coracohyoideus.*

Note, That l (according to the Original of *Bidloo*) is here placed on different Parts of this Figure, but the lowermoſt belongs to the laſt Reference.

m, The *Muſculus Stylohyoideus.*

n, The *Mylohyoideus*, left at its Inſertion to the *Os Hyoides.*

o, The *Geniohyoideus in ſitu.*

FIG. IV.

Divers Muſcles of the Lower Jaw and *Os Hyoides in ſitu*, after the Skin, with the *Muſculus Quadratus Colli*, are removed.

a, b, c, The *Muſculus Digaſtricus*; b, its fleſhy Origin from the *Proceſſus Mammillaris*; c, its middle Tendon paſſing through the *Muſculus Stylohyoideus*, and an annular Ligament faſtned to the *Hyois*, before it is implanted in the Lower-Jaw, dd.

dd, The under part of the Lower Jaw-bone next the Chin.

ee, The *Mylohyoideus.*

ff, The *Sternohyoidei.*

gg, Parts of the *Coracohyoidei.*

hh, Parts of the *Sternothyroidei.*

H, The *Maſtoideus.*

For the reſt of the Parts of this Figure, we muſt refer to Mr. *Cowper*'s Explication, the moſt ſignificant not being letter'd by *Bidloo* or *Blancard.*

FIG. V.

Divers Muſcles lying under thoſe expreſt in the preceding Figure.

aa, The

aa, The lower edge of the inferior Jaw-bone bared.

bb, Parts of the *Muſculi Sternohyoidei* hanging down from their Originals.

c, The *Coracohyoideus*.

d, Part of the *Muſculus Stylohyoideus*, at its Termination in the *Os Hyoides*.

e, The *Glandula ſublingualis* lying immediately under the *Muſculus Mylohyoideus*.

f, The *Geniohyoideus*.

gg, The Digaſtrick Muſcles of the Lower Jaw cut from their Inſertions.

hh, The *Muſculi Maſtoidei*, that of the right Side remaining *in ſitu*; the left being cut off from its Original.

i, The ſcutiformal Cartilage of the *Larynx*, which makes what is called the *Pomum Adami*.

k, The Wind-pipe.

ll, The *Glandulæ Thyroideæ*.

There are no leſs than ten conſiderable Parts not taken notice of in this Figure, either by *Bidloo* or *Blancard*; of which you may ſee an Account of in Mr. *Cowper*'s Explications, Tab. 15.

FIG. VI.

The Ramifications of the *Ductus Salivalis* injected with Wax, and freed from the Parotid Gland.

a, The Trunk cut off as it paſſes over the *Muſculus Maſſeter*.

b, c, d, e, f, The Ramifications of the Salival Duct freed from the Gland.

FIG. VII.

A, The *Muſculus Attollens Auriculam*.

B, CC, The *Retrahens Auriculam*.

aa, The external Margin of the outward Ear, call'd *Helix* and *Capreolus*.

BB, The *Anthelix Auriculæ*.

D, The *Tragus Auriculæ*, below which is the *Labus*.

DD, Below the upper D, ſhews part of the parotid Gland.

EE, The Ramifications of its excretory Ducts.

G, The Trunk of its excretory or ſalival Duct cut off.

FIG. VIII.

Repreſents, according to *Bidloo*, the Salival Ducts freed from the inferior Maxillary Gland, expreſt *in ſitu* in *Fig.* 4. of this Table, but not letter'd nor taken any notice of by either of theſe Writers. This Figure, like ſome others publiſhed by *Bidloo*, was done from Invention, and is cenſur'd in Mr. *Cowper*'s Explications; however, he adds *Bidloo*'s Account of it as follows.

A, The Twigs of the Salival Ducts injected with Wax, and freed from the Glandules; B, the larger Branches; C, their common Duct; D, its Orifice encloſ'd with an edging; E, part of the inveſting Membrane of the Mouth cut off. See *Fig.* 19. of Mr. *Cowper*'s Appendix.

TAB. XL.

From Bidloo.

FIG. I.

SHews divers Muſcles employ'd in the Motion of the Head, after the upper part of the *Circularis* is remov'd.

a, b, d, The *Muſculus Splenius in ſitu* on the left ſide.

e, The *Splenius* rais'd to ſhew

f, g, h, The *Complexus.*

ii, The *Os Occipitis.*

FIG. II.

The Muſcles which appear under the former.

a, The *Rectus major poſticus*, hanging down.

b, The ſame *in ſitu.*

cc, The *Os Occipitis.*

e, The *Recti minoris* lying under the *majores.*

f, The *Obliquus inferior.*

g, The *Obliquus ſuperior.*

h, The ſame turn'd off from the other ſide.

i, The *Complexus* rais'd.

m, n, The *Spinales Colli.*

FIG. III.

Divers Muſcles of the Head and Neck, which appear in the fore-part, after the Lower-Jaw, Tongue, *Larynx*, *Aſpera Arteria*, and *Gula*, are removed.

aa, The *Muſculi Longi colli.*

bb, The three *Scaleni in ſitu.*

i, The *Maſtoideus in ſitu.*

l, The ſame rais'd from its Originals.

kk, Its ſeveral beginnings.

l, The *Flexores Capitis in ſitu.*

See the Original in *Bidloo.*

FIG. IV.

Divers Muſcles that appear in the ſuperior and fore-part of the Trunk.

a, The *Sternum.*

b, The *Muſculus ſubclavius.*

c, The Cartilaginous ending of the firſt Rib.

dd, The *Serratus major Anticus.*

ee, Its Indentations with the *Obliquus deſcendens.*

ff, The *Serratus major Anticus* rais'd.

g, The *Obliquus deſcendens.*

h, The *Pectoralis.*

i, The ſame rais'd.

k, The *Serratus minor Anticus* rais'd.

The reſt of the Muſcles expreſs'd in theſe Figures, cannot be referred to for want of Characters placed on them in the Prints, all which are ſupplied by Mr. *Cowper*, in his Explications.

TAB. XL.

fig. 4.

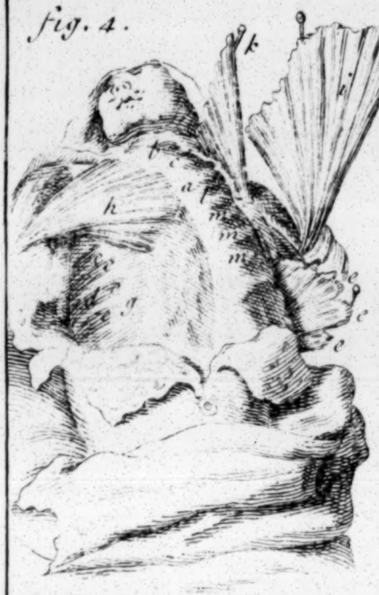
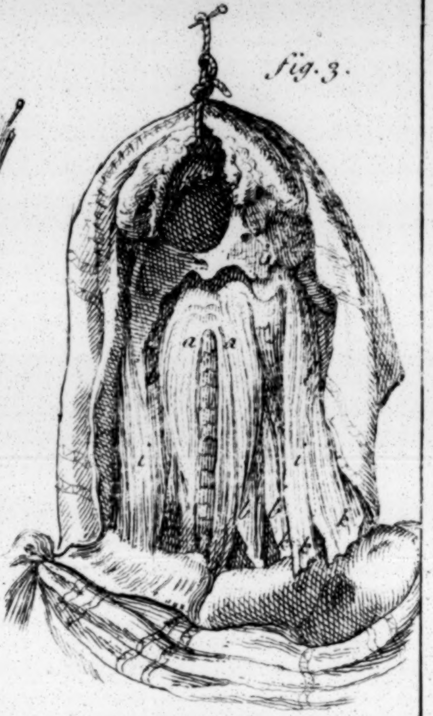


fig. 3.



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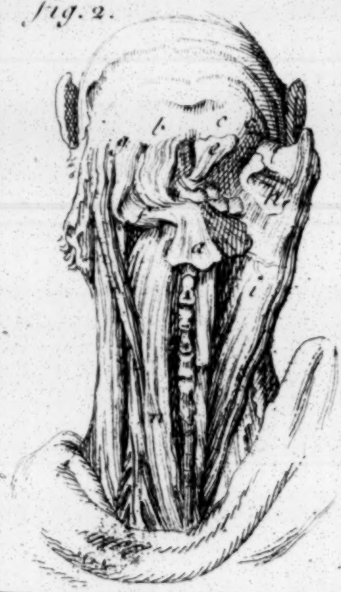

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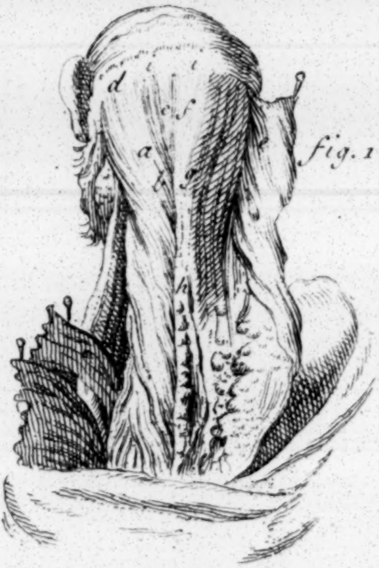

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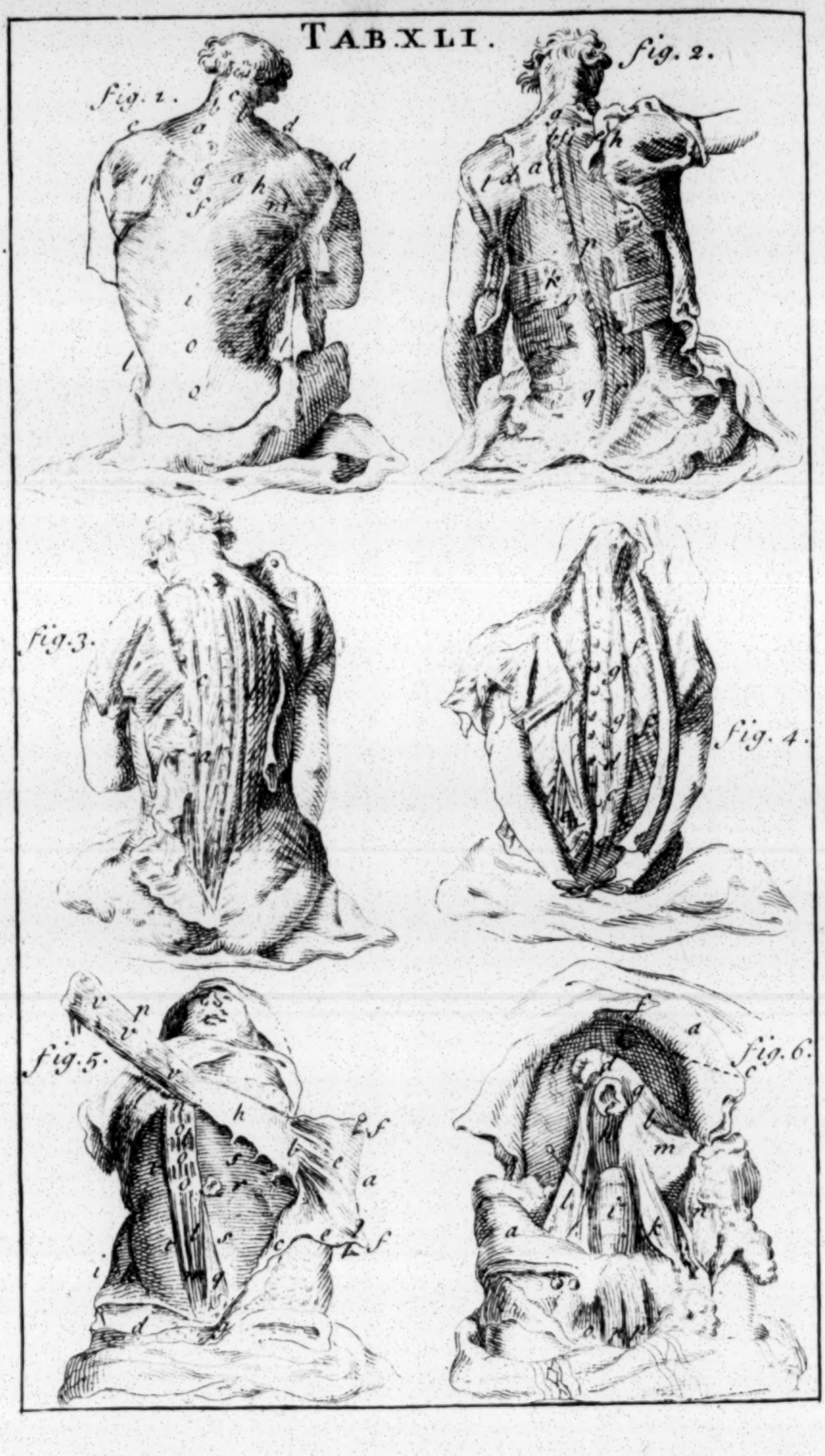
TAB. XLI.



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TAB. XLI.

From Bidloo.

FIG. I.

aa, THE *Trapezius* or *Cucullaris* on both ſides.
bb, c, dd, f, g, The ſeveral Orders of its Fibres, as expreſſed in the Figure.
ii, The *latiſſimus dorſi*, or *Aniſcalptor in ſitu.*
ll, Part of the *Obliquus deſcendens* on both ſides.
m, The *Infraſpinatus.*
h, n, The *baſis* of the *Scapula.*
oo, The Tendon of the *Latiſſimus dorſi.*

FIG. II.

a, The *Rhomboides in ſitu.*
b, c, Its Origin.
d, Its Termination.
e, The ſame ſeparated.
f, i, The *Serratus ſuperior poſticus.*
g, Part of the *levator ſcapula.*
h, Its ending.
k, The *ſerratus poſticus inferior.*
l, The *Deltoides.*
m, The *Aniſcalptor.*
n, The *Sacrolumbus.*
o, The *longiſſimus dorſi.*
p, The *Semiſpinatus.*
q, r, The *Sacer,*

FIG. III.

a, The *Sacrolumbus.*
b, The *Longiſſimus dorſi.*
c, The *Semiſpinatus.*

FIG. IV.

a, The *Sacer.*
b, The *Quadratus Lumborum.*
c, The *Sacrolumbus.*
d, The *Longiſſimus dorſi.*
e, The *Semiſpinatus.*
f, The Ribs.

FIG. V.

aa, The *obliquus deſcendens* of the *Abdomen* out of its proper place.
bbb, Its firſt Connexion.
cc, Its ſecond and third from the Spines of the *Os Ilion.*
ee, The ending of its Fibres.
ff, Its Tendon cut off about the *linea Alba.*
g, Its membranous and tendinous inſertion into the *Os pubis.*
h, The Ribs that appear.
i, The *obliquus aſcendens.*
k, Its aſcending Fibres.
ll, m, n, The *Rectus* in its place.
oooo, Its tendinous Sections.
pp, The other *Rectus* remov'd out of its proper place.

qq, The *Muſculi Pyramidales.*

r, The *Tranſverſalis.*

ss, Its Tendon cut off.

ttt, The Inteſtines appearing under the *Peritoneum.*

vv, The Mammary and Hypogaſtrick Veins and Arteries.

FIG. VI.

Shews the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, after its *Viſcera* are taken out.

aaaa, The Muſcles of the *Abdomen* cut off.

bb, The Diaphragm, in its natural ſituation, as it appears next the *Abdomen.*

c, The *Foramen*, thro' which the *Vena cava* goes to the Heart.

d, The *Foramen*, thro' which the *Æſophagus* paſſes.

e, The Trunk of the great Artery cut off, paſſing thro' the *Foramen* of the Diaphragm.

f, Part of the upper Muſcle of the Diaphragm.

g, Part of the lower Muſcle of the Diaphragm.

h, Its two Tendons on the *Vertebræ* of the Loyns.

i, The *Vertebræ* of the Loyns.

kk, The *Pſoas*, or *Muſculus lumbaris.*

ll, The ſame, partly ſeparated from the *Vertebræ*, and pin'd out.

m, The *Quadratus.*

n, The *Iliacus internus.*

o, The *Pectineus*, which is call'd *Lividus.*

pp, The *Triceps.*

TAB. XLII.

From Bidloo.

FIG. I.

aaa, THE Skin freed from the Muſcles.

b, The internal Tubercle of the *Os Humeri.*

c, The tendinous expanſion of the *Pulmaris longus.*

d, The *Biceps.*

e, The *Pronator Radii Teres*, obſcurely expreſt.

f, g, The long Tendon of the *Palmaris.*

h, k, The tranſverſe Ligament of the *Carpus.*

i, The *Abductor pollicis.*

l, The Thumb.

m, n, o, p, The four Fingers.

FIG. II.

a, c, The *Muſculus Deltoides*, rais'd from its Original.

b, The *Clavicula.*

d, The *Pectoralis.*

e, The *Subſcapularis.*

f, The *Coracobrachialis.*

g, The *Biceps.*

h, The *Rotundus major.*

FIG.

TAB.XLII.

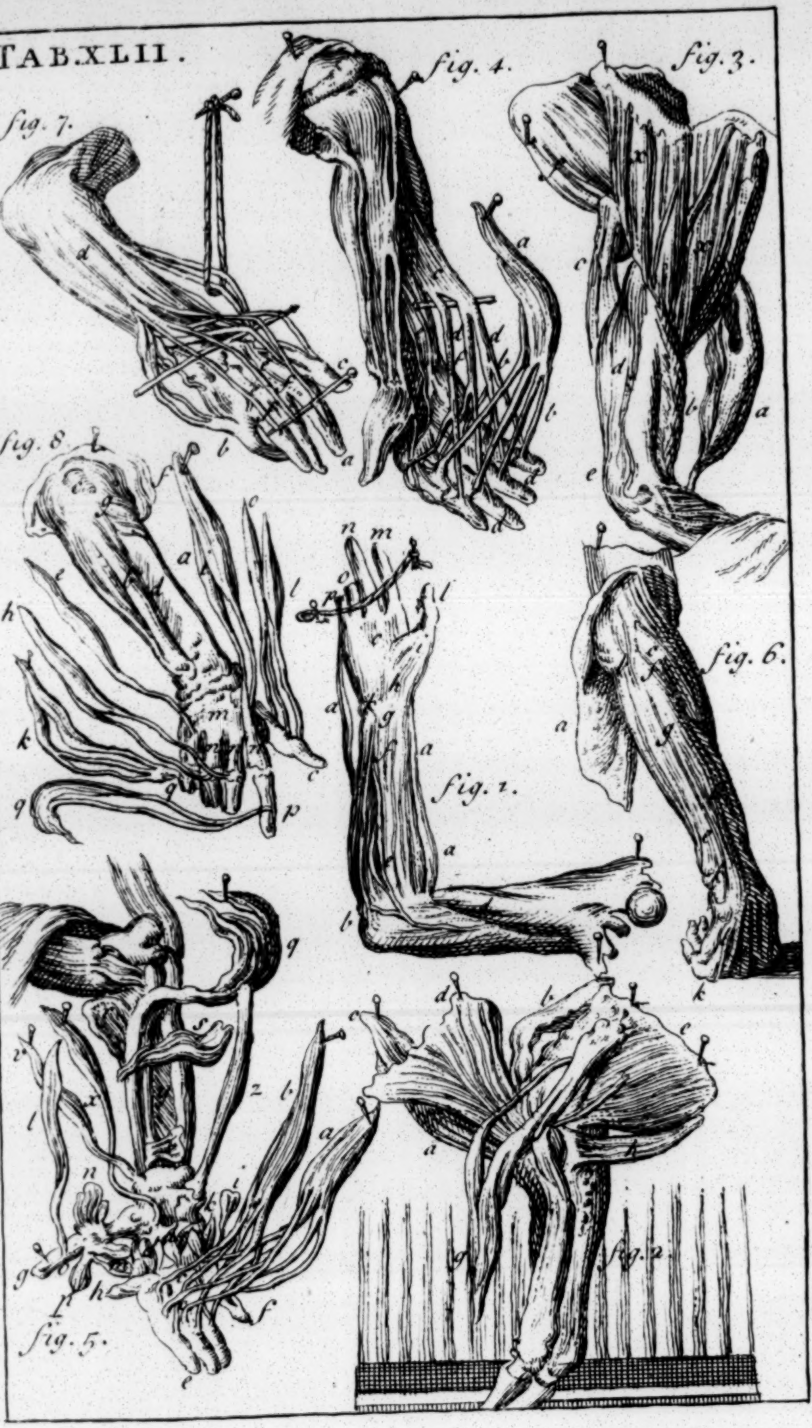

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FIG. III.

a, The *Biceps* drawn off its ſubjacent Muſcles.
b, The *Brachiæus internus.*
cde, The *Gemellus.*
f, The *Rotundus major.*
g, The *Supraſpinatus.*
xx, The *Deltoides.*

FIG. IV.

a, The *Perforatus.*
b, Its Tendons.
c, The *Perforans.*
ddd, Its four Tendons which aſs through the Fiſſures (ee) f thoſe of the former Muſcle.
ee, The Caſes in which they re all incloſed.
ff, The *Lumbricales.*

FIG. V.

a, The *Perforatus.*
b, The *Perforans.*
ccc, The *Lumbricales.*
dd, The *Intercſſei.*
e, The Fore-Finger.
f, The Little Finger.
g, The Thumb.
h, The *Abductor Indicis.*
ik, The *Abductor minimi di-iti.*
l, *Flexor pollicis longus.*
pmo, *Flexor primi & ſecundi ſſis pollicis.*
n, The *Abductor*, and part of he *Flexor ſecundi internodii Polli-*s raiſ'd together.

Thus far *Blancard*; Here is Specimen of his Skill in *Ana-y*; his Maſter *Bidloo* could ot go any farther with the Ex-lication of this Figure than as above: But the Graver ſeeing other things expreſs'd in the Figure as remarkable as thoſe that were letter'd, thought he ſhould put Letters on the reſt too; which when he had done, *Blancard* could give no more account of, than *Bidloo* had done before him; which are as follows.

q, The *Biceps.*
r, The *Supinator Radii brevis.*
s, The *Pronator Radii teres.*
t, The *Pronator Radii quadratus.*
v, The *Supinator Radii longus.*
x, The *Flexor Carpi Radialis.*
y, The Ligament between the *Ulna* and *Radius.*
z, The *Ulnaris Carpi Flexor.*

FIG. VI.

a, The Skin ſeparated and hanging by.
b, The Elbow or *Olecranon*, by *Bidloo* and *Blancard* call'd the External *Apophyſis* of the *Os Humeri*, and
c, Placed on the *Extenſor Carpi radialis*, which they call the Internal *Apophyſis* of the *Os Humeri.*
fd, Is alſo placed on the ſame *Extenſor Carpi radialis.*
g, The *Extenſor digitorum communis.*
e, The *Extenſor Carpi Ulnaris.*
kk, i, Are placed confuſedly in this Figure.

FIG. VII.

a, The Fore-Finger.
b, The Little-Finger.
c, The Thumb.
d, The *Extenſor digitorum communis.*
ee, f, Its Tendons paſſing to

the firſt and ſecond Bones of the Fingers here ſupported.

N. B. The *Radialis extenſor* is ſupported with a String.

FIG. VIII.

a, The *Radius.*

b, The *Ulna.*

c, The upper End of the *Radius.*

d, The Ligament joining the *Ulna* and *Radius.*

e, The *Muſculus Ulnaris extenſor.*

f, i, The *Radialis extenſor.*

g, The *Supinator Radii brevis.*

hh, Part of the *Extenſor communis digitorum.*

k, The *Extenſor minimi digiti proprius*, expreſs'd three times bigger than it ought.

m, The *Carpus.*

nnnn, The Bones of the *Metacarpus.*

l, o, The *Extenſores primi, ſecundi & tertii Internodii pollicis.*

qq, Part of the *Extenſor communis digitorum*, together with the *Indicator.*

TAB. XLIII.

From Bidloo.

FIG. I.

a, THE *Glutæus major* rais'd.

b, The Inequalities of its Fibres.

c, Its Implantation into the *Trochanter.*

d, The *Glutæus medius.*

e, The *Trochanter major*, in which the *Glutæus medius* is implanted.

f, A Ligament between the *Os ſacrum* and *Iſchium.*

g, The Knob of the *Iſchium.*

FIG. II.

a, The *Glutæus major* rais'd.

b, The *Medius* alſo rais'd.

c, The *Minor.*

d, g, i, The *Iliacus externus*, or *Pyriformis* rais'd.

e, The end of the *Os ſacrum.*

h, Part of the *Marſupialis.*

FIG. III.

b, The *Glutæus Medius.*

c, The *Minor.*

d, The *Iliacus externus*, or *Pyriformis* rais'd.

e, Part of the *Vaſtus externus.*

f, The *Marſupialis.*

g, Its *Marſupium.*

i, The head of the Thigh-bone.

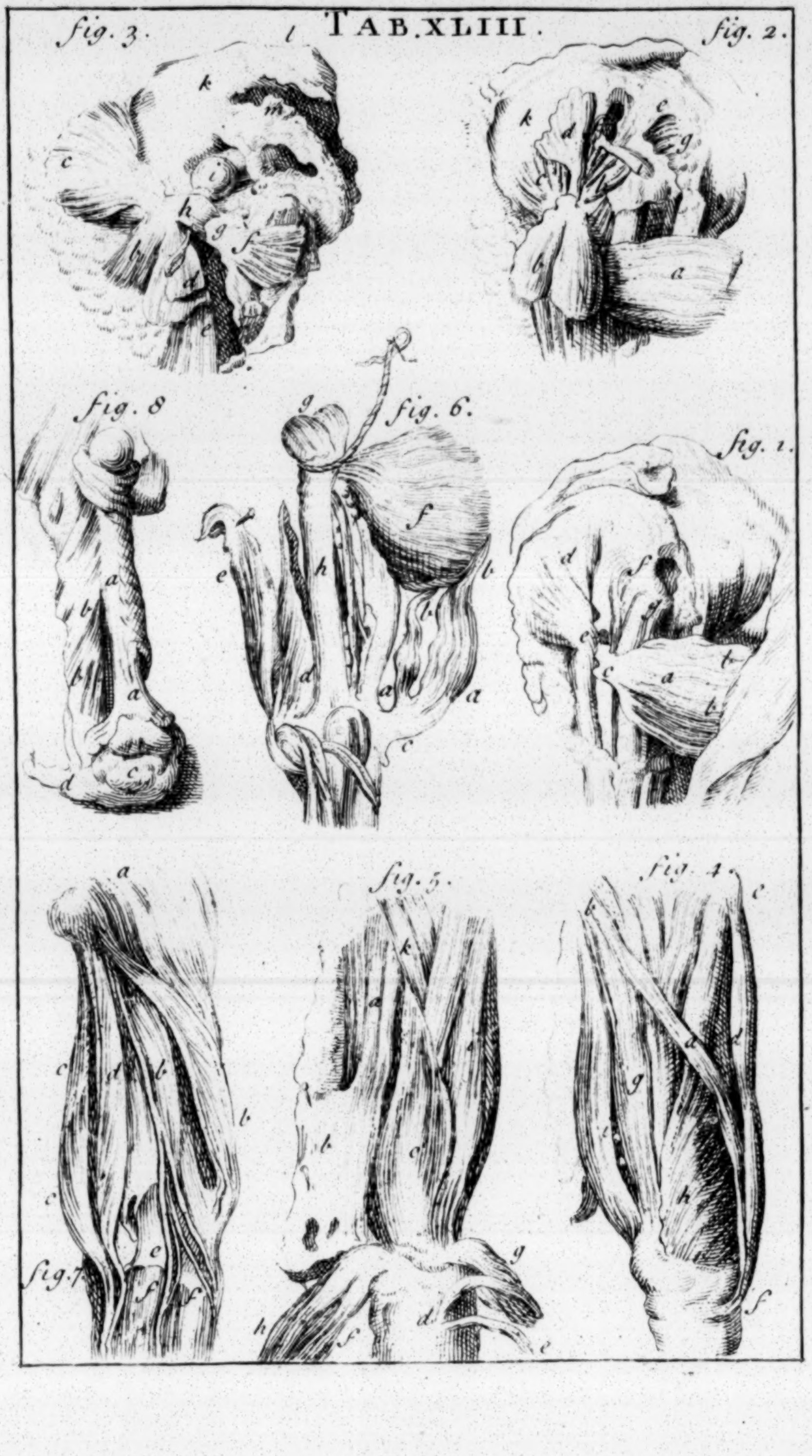
k, The *Os Ilion.*

l, The *Os Sacrum.*

m, The *Os Iſchium.*

FIG.

TAB. XLIII.



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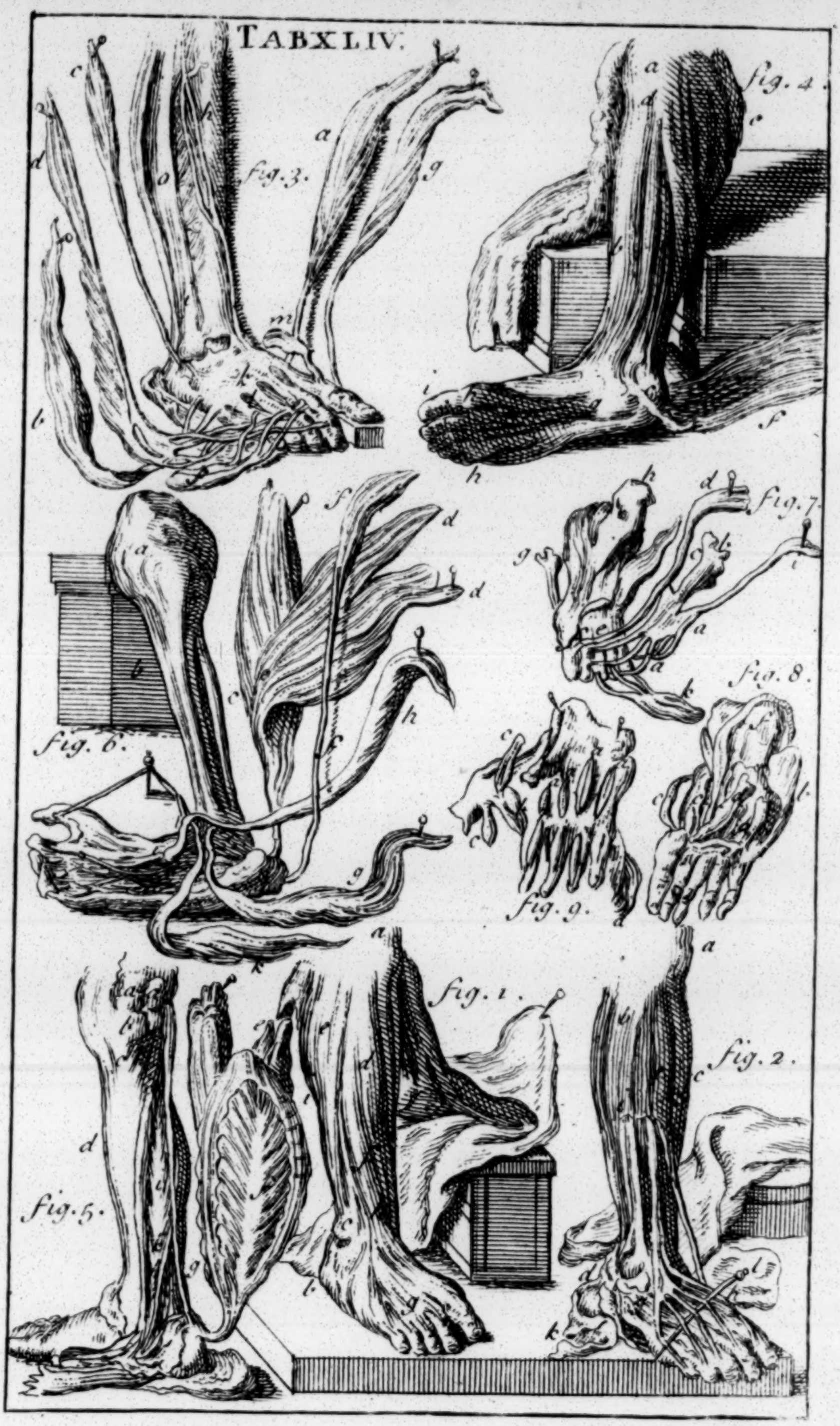

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FIG. IV.

a, The *Sartorius longus.*

b, Its Origin from the Tubercle of the *Os Ilion.*

c, Its inſertion into the *Tibia.*

d, The *Gracilis.*

e, Its beginning from the *Os pubis.*

f, Its ending in the *Tibia.*

g, The *Rectus.*

h, The *Vaſtus internus.*

i, The *Vaſtus externus.*

FIG. V.

a, The *Muſculus membranoſus.*

b, Its broad Tendon, incloſing all the Muſcles of the Thigh.

c, The *Muſculus crureus.*

d, The *Sartorius longus* hanging down, with

e, The *Gracilis,* and

f, The *Rectus,* and

g, The *Vaſtus internus,* and

h, The *Vaſtus externus.*

i, The *Triceps.*

k, The *Pſoas,* or part of the *Muſculus Lumbaris.*

FIG. VI.

a, The *Biceps.*

b, Its two Heads.

c, Its ending.

d, The *Semimembranoſus.*

e, The *Seminervoſus.*

f, The *Glutæus magnus.*

g, The *Medius.*

h, The back-part of the Thigh-bone.

FIG. VII.

a, The *Glutæus major.*

b, The *Biceps.*

c, The *Semimembranoſus.*

d, The *Seminervoſus.*

e, The Thigh bone bared.

f, Parts of the Muſcles of the *Tibia.*

FIG. VIII.

a a, The Thigh-bone laid bare.

b, The *Muſculus crureus.*

c, The *Patella.*

d, Its incloſure.

TAB. XLIV.

From Bidloo.

FIG. I.

a, THE *Patella.*

b, The Tendons of the *Muſculi Peronei.*

c, The *Malleolus externus.*

d, The *Tibialis Anticus.*

e, The *Peronæus longus.*

f, The *Extenſor digitorum pedis longus.*

g, The Tendons on the top of the Foot.

h, Part of the Tendon of the *Extenſor pollicis.*

i, Part of the *Gaſtroconemius externus.*

FIG. II.

a, The ſuperior *Apophyſis* of the *Tibia.*

b, The upper *Appendix* of the *Fibula.*

c, The Body of the *Tibia.*

d, The Heel.

e, The *Muſculus Tibialis Anticus.*

f, The *Extenſor digitorum longus.*

g, The *Extenſor brevis.*

h, The *Extenſor pollicis pedis longus.*

i, *Peronæus longus in ſitu.*

k, The Skin of the Bottom of the Foot.

l, The *Stilus*, which ſupports the Tendons on the Foot.

FIG. III.

a, The *Tibialis Anticus*
c, The *Peronæus ſecundus*, or *Semifibulæus*
b, The *Peronæus primus*, or *Fibulæus*
d, The *Extenſor digitorum pedis longus*
e, Its Tendons near their Inſertions
f, *Extenſor digitorum pedis brevis*
g, *Extenſor pollicis longus*
m, *Extenſor brevis*
rais'd and left at their Inſertions.

h, The *Tibia.*

i, The *Fibula.*

k, The Bones of the *Tarſus.*

ll, The *Muſculi intereſſei.*

o, Part of the *Gaſtrocnemius internus.*

FIG. IV.

a, The upper part of the *Tibia.*

b, Its middle.

c, The Heel.

d, Part of the *Muſculus Poplitæus* at its inſertion.

ee, The *Gaſtrocnemius externus.*

f, The Tendinous Expanſion of the *Muſculus Plantaris*, freed from the bottom of the Foot and expanded; but here expreſs'd too large.

g, The *Muſculus Perforatus*, and Tendons of the *Perforans* on the bottom of the Foot.

h, The little Toe.

i, The great Toe.

FIG. V.

aa, Two Protuberances of the inferior *Appendix* of the Thigh-bone.

b, The upper part of the *Tibia.*

c, The *Muſculus Poplitæus.*

d, The fore-part of the Shin-bone.

ee, Parts of the *Gaſtrocnemius externus.*

f, The inſide of the *Gaſtrocnemius internus.*

g, The *Plantaris* left at its Original: This long ſlender Tendon here expreſs'd, is placed between the External and Internal *Gaſtrocnemii.*

h, A large Nerve in its way to the bottom of the Foot.

i k, The *Flexor Pollicis longus in ſitu.*

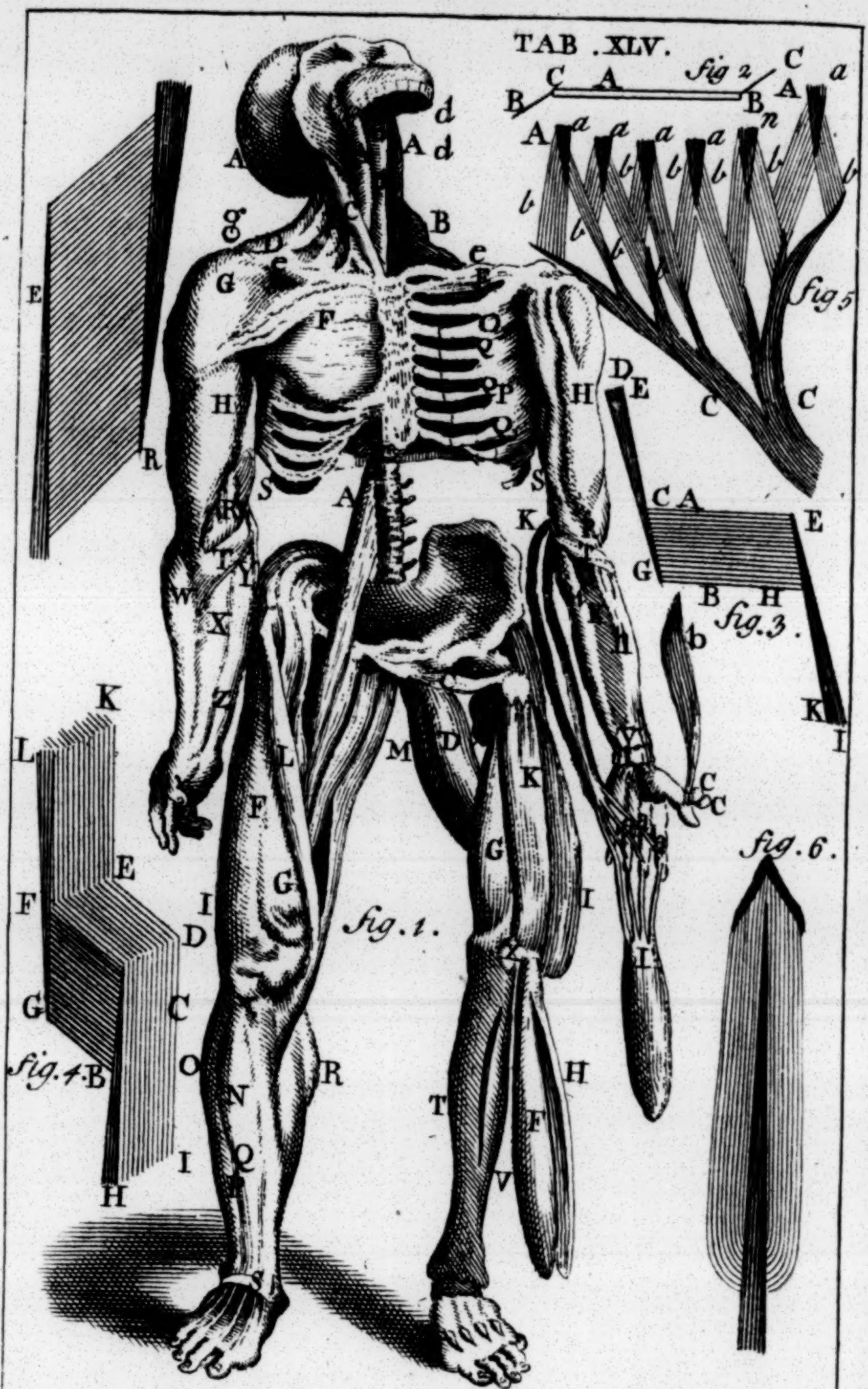
FIG. VI.

a, The Knee.

b, The Shin-bone or *Tibia.*

c, The *Fibula.*

dd, The beginnings of the *Gaſtrocnemius externus* diſſected.



SOCIETY

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i, Th
k, T
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Fig. 1.

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B, *M*
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D, *C*
e e,
f, *St*
g, *A*
E, *M*
F, F

e, Its conjunction with the *Internus*.

f f, The *Muſculus Plantaris* diſſected.

g, The *Tibialis poſticus* diſſected.

h, The *Perforans* diſſected.

i, The *Perforatus in ſitu*.

k, The *Flexor pollicis longus* diſſected.

FIG. VII.

a a, The Tendons of the *Perforans*, before they paſs the Fiſſures of thoſe of the *Perforatus*.

b c, *Muſculus communis Lumbricalium pedis longus*, commonly call'd *Cornea Maſſa*.

d e f, Part of the *Flexor pollicis longus*.

g, Part of the *Abductor pollicis*.

h, The *Os Calcis*.

i, Part of the *Muſculus Perforans*.

k, The *Perforatus* raiſ'd.

FIG. VIII.

a, The *Muſculi Interoſſei*.

b, *Abductor minimi digiti*.

c c, Part of the *Abductor pollicis*, and *Flexor pollicis brevis*.

d, *Adductor pollicis*.

e, *Tranſverſalis pedis*.

f, The *Os Calcis*.

FIG. IX.

a a, The *Interoſſei*.

b c, Divers Muſcles of the great Toe confuſedly diſpos'd.

d, *Abductor minimi digiti*.

TAB. XLV.

Fig. 1. *From* Bartholin, *the reſt from* Steno *and* Bourdon.

FIG. I.

Divers Muſcles that appear on the fore-part of the Body, after others are taken off.

A A, *Muſculi longi colli*.

B, *Muſculus ſcalenus*.

C, *Maſtoides*.

d d, The Bodies of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck.

D, *Cucullaris pars*.

e e, *Claviculæ*.

f, *Sternum*.

g, *Acromion ſcapulæ*.

E, *Muſculus ſubclavius*.

F, *Pectoralis*.

G, *Deltoides*.

H, *Biceps*.

I, *Perforatus* hanging down.

K, *Perforans*.

O, *Serratus minor anticus*.

P P, *Serratus major*.

Q Q, Intercoſtal Muſcles.

R R R, *Brachiæus*, ſeen in both Arms under the *Biceps*.

S S, Part of the *Gemellus*.

T T, *Muſculus radii pronator rotundus*.

V, *Radii pronator quadratus*.

W, *Supinator radii longus*.

X, *Carpi flexor externus*.

Y, *Muſculus palmaris*.

Z, *Flexor carpi internus*.

h, *Radius.*

i, *Cubitus.*

K, The Ligament joining the *Radius* to the *Cubitus.*

a a a, *Muſculi lumbricales.*

b, *Flexor pollicis.*

c c, *Abductor pollicis.*

The following Characters are placed on the Parts that are below the Loins.

A, *Muſculus Pſoas*, or *lumbaris.*

B, *Iliacus internus.*

C, *Obturator internus.*

D, *Triceps.*

E, *Lividus.*

FF, *Muſculus rectus* in its proper place, but hanging on the left ſide from its end.

G G, *Vaſtus internus.*

H, *Vaſtus externus*, which being ſeparated, hangs down on the left ſide.

I I, *Membranoſus*, or *Faſcia lata.*

K, *Crureus.*

L, *Faſcialis longus*, or *Sartorius.*

M, *Gracilis.*

N, *Tibiæus anticus.*

O, *Peronæus biceps.*

P, The Muſcle that extends the four Toes.

Q, *Extenſor Pollicis.*

R, *Gaſtrocnemius.*

r r r, *Muſculi interoſſei.*

S, The Ligament that goes acroſs the Foot, call'd *Anulare.*

T, *Tibia.*

V, *Fibula.*

X, *Patella.*

FIG. II.

The ſingle Fibre of a Muſcle.

A A, Its fleſhy Part.

BC, BC, Its two tendinous Extremes making obtuſe Angles with its fleſhy Part.

FIG. III.

Many ſuch Fibres as repreſented in the preceding Figure, which together frame an oblique angled Parallelogram.

A B, The Orders of the fleſhy Fibres.

C D F G, } Their Tendinous
H I K E, } Extremities.

FIG. IV.

The Fibres of a Muſcle, framing a ſimple Parallelopipede Figure.

A B C D E F G, The *Carnous* Part.

H I K L, The *Tendinous* Part.

FIG. V.

The Diſpoſition of the Fibres of the *Muſculus Deltoides*, ſaid to be compos'd of 12 *ſimple* Muſcles, as repreſented by *Steno.*

A A, The upper part of the *Deltoides*, towards the top of the Shoulder.

a a, And the ſix ſuperior Tendons from which 12 Muſcles ariſe, and are fixt to the *Humerus.*

b b b, The 12 *Muſcles.*

c c, Their two *Tendons* fix'd to the *Os Humeri.*

FIG. VI.

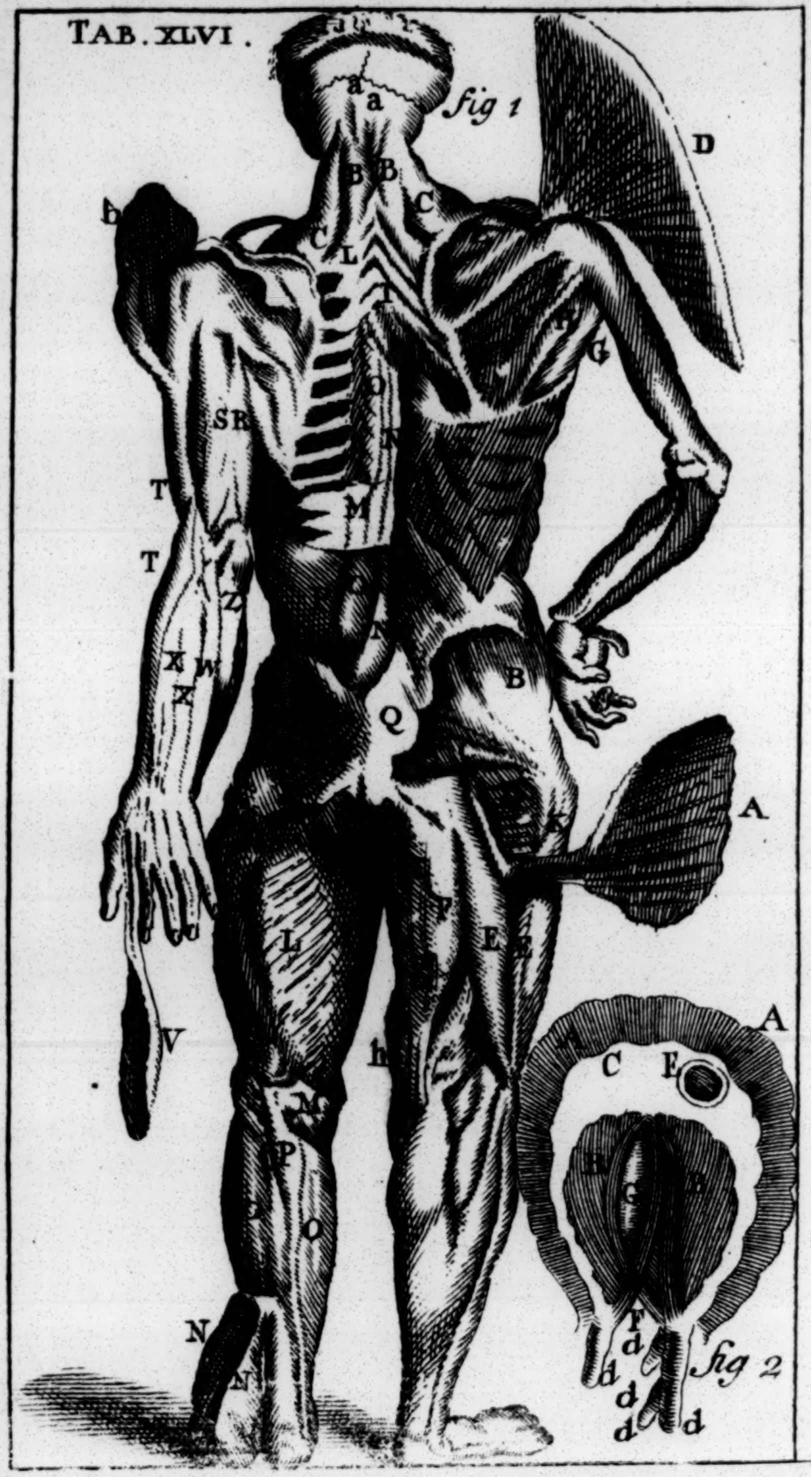
The Order of the Fibres of the *Muſculus biceps Humeri.*

FIG. VII.

The Order of the Fibres of the *Muſculus Semimembranoſus.*

TAB.

TAB. XLVI.



SOCIETY

Fig. 1.

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G, *R*

H, *R*

I, *Rh*

K, T

the Back

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N, T

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O, *Sa*

P, *Q*

Q, *M*

R S,

ternus.

T, *Si*

V, *E*

hanging

W, T

X, T

Fingers.

The F

Shoulde

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b, *M*

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the Muſ

A, *G*

proper p

TAB. XLVI.

Fig. 1. *From* Tho. Bartholin. 2. *From* Caſper Bartholin.

FIG. I.

aa, PArts of the *Muſculi complexi* of the Head ſeen.

BB, *Splenii.*

CC, *Levatæ ſcapulæ* on both ſides.

D, *Trapezius*, or *Cucullaris* rais'd.

E, *Supraſpinatus.*

F, *Infraſpinatus.*

G, *Rotundus major.*

H, *Rotundus minor.*

I, *Rhomboides.*

K, The broadeſt Muſcle of the Back, call'd *Latiſſimus dorſi.*

L, *Serratus poſticus ſuperior.*

M, *Serratus poſticus inferior.*

N, The longeſt Muſcle of the Back, call'd *Longiſſimus dorſi.*

O, *Sacrolumbus.*

P, *Quadratus lumborum.*

Q, *Muſculus ſacer.*

RS, *Gemellus*, or *Biceps externus.*

T, *Supinator Radii longus.*

V, *Extenſor carpi Radialis*, hanging down.

W, The other *Extenſor carpi.*

X, The two Extenſors of the Fingers.

The External *Apophyſis* of the Shoulder, at Z in *Bartholin*'s Figure.

b, *Muſculus Deltoides.*

The following Characters ſhow the Muſcles of the lower Limbs.

A, *Glutæus major* out of its proper place.

B, *Glutæus medius* in its proper place.

C, The Pyriformal Muſcle.

D, *Obturator internus*, or *Marſupialis.*

EE, *Biceps* bending the *Tibia.*

g, *Muſculus ſemimembranoſus.*

F, *Seminervoſus.*

h, *Gracilis.*

i, *Triceps* in the left ſide.

K, *Vaſtus externus.*

L, *Triceps* in the right ſide.

M, *Poplitæus.*

NN, *Gaſtrocnemii*, which in the Right Leg are in their proper ſituation, but hang down in the Left.

OO, *Soleus Muſculus.*

P, *Plantaris.*

FIG. II.

The Diaphragm revers'd in this Print.

AA, *Muſculus ſuperior.*

BB, *Inferior.*

C, The *Membranous Tendon* of the upper Muſcle.

ddd, The *Tendons* of the lower Muſcle.

E, The *Perforation* for the *Vena Cava.*

F, The *Diviſion* in which the deſcending Trunk of the *Arteria magna* paſſes.

G, The *Perforation* in the middle of the lower Muſcle for the *Oeſophagus.*

TAB. XLVII.

Fig. 1. *From* Tho. Bartholin, *the reſt from* Ant. Nucke.

FIG. I.

THE Muſcles which are placed by, or under thoſe expreſs'd in the firſt Figure of the preceding Table.

aa, Which ſhould have been placed a little lower, as in the Original, to ſhew the *Muſculi Recti minores*.

bb, *Recti majores*.

CC, *Obliqui ſuperiores*.

DD, *Obliqui inferiores*.

E, *Levator ſcapulæ*.

F, The *Scapula* bared.

G, *Rotundus major*.

HH, *Tranſverſales colli*.

II, The two *Spinati*.

K, *Sacrolumbus*.

L, *Longiſſimus dorſi*.

M, *Sacrolumbus* diſſected.

N, *Semiſpinatus*.

OO, *Muſculus ſacer*.

P, *Quadratus lumborum*.

Q, *Supinator Radii brevis*.

R, *Extenſor carpi radialis*.

S, *Extenſor carpi ulnaris*.

TT, *Extenſor digitorum communis*.

V, *Indicis extenſor*.

XX, *Extenſores pollicis*.

The following Characters are placed on the lower Limbs

A, *Glutæus medius* hanging down.

B, *Glutæus minimus in ſitu*.

C, The ſame rais'd.

DD, *Pyriformis* on both ſides.

E, *Marſupialis*.

F, The ſame rais'd on the other ſide where the Letter

G, Its *Marſupium*.

H, *Obturator externus*.

IK, *Quadragemini*.

LL, *Biceps*.

M, *Semimembranoſus*.

N, *Seminervoſus*.

O, *Gracilis*.

P, Part of the *Triceps*.

Q, *Vaſtus externus*.

R, *Tibiæus poſticus*.

S, *Flexor digitorum perforans*, rais'd and left at its two Extremes.

T, *Flexor digitorum perforatus*.

V, *Flexor pollicis*.

See the Original for the following References.

z, *Carnea Maſſa in planta pedis*.

x, *Abductor minimi digiti*.

b, *Pollicis adductor*.

u, *Flexor pollicis brevis*.

s, The *long* Tendon of the *Flexor pollicis*.

FIG. II.

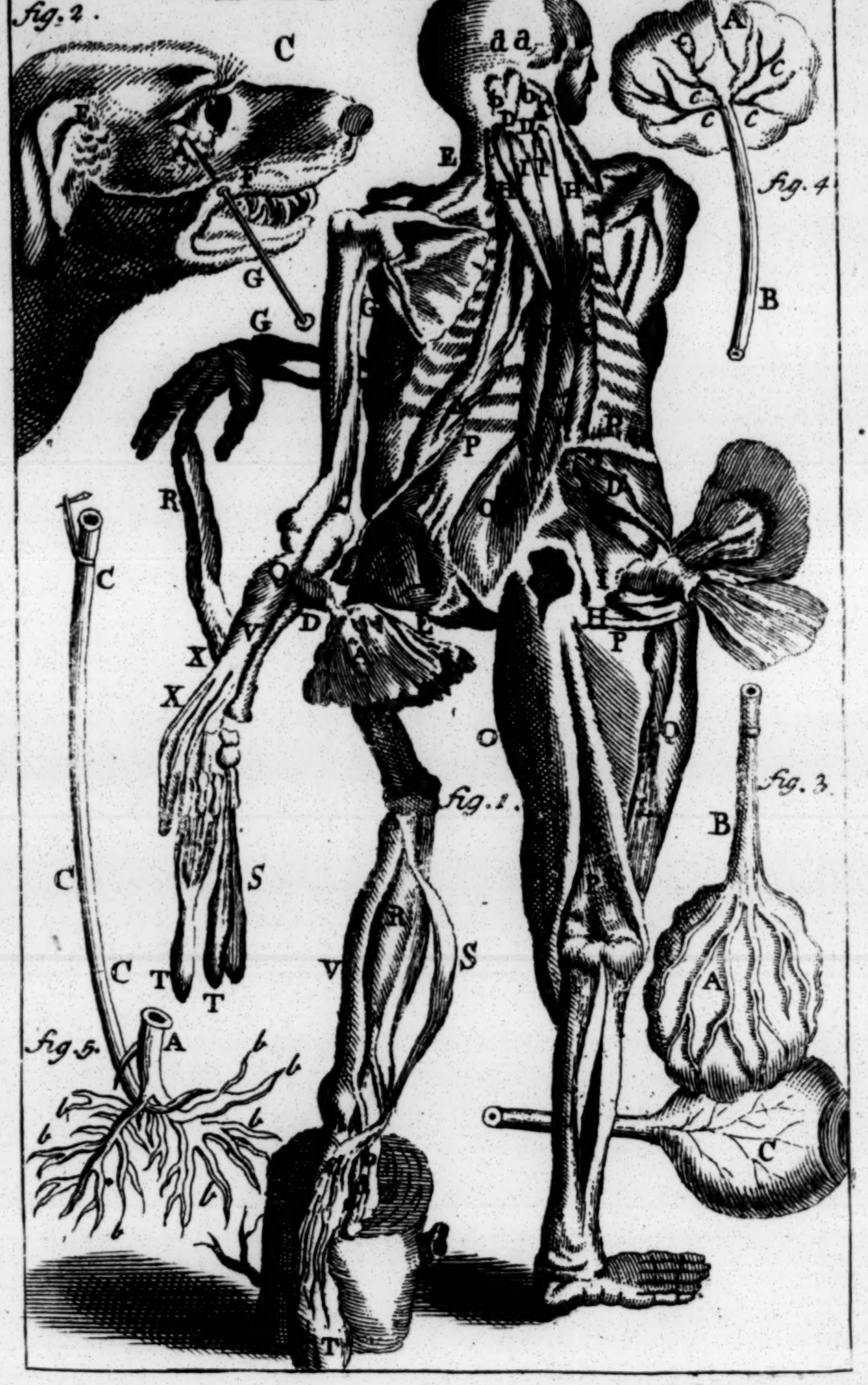
The *Salival* Ducts of a Dog.

A, The *Salival* Duct, diſcovered by *Nucke* in Dogs, as it ariſes from a Gland placed in the *Orbit* of the Eye, and empties itſelf into the Mouth G.

B, The *Salival* Duct coming from the *Parotid* Gland, and emptying itſelf in the Mouth at F.

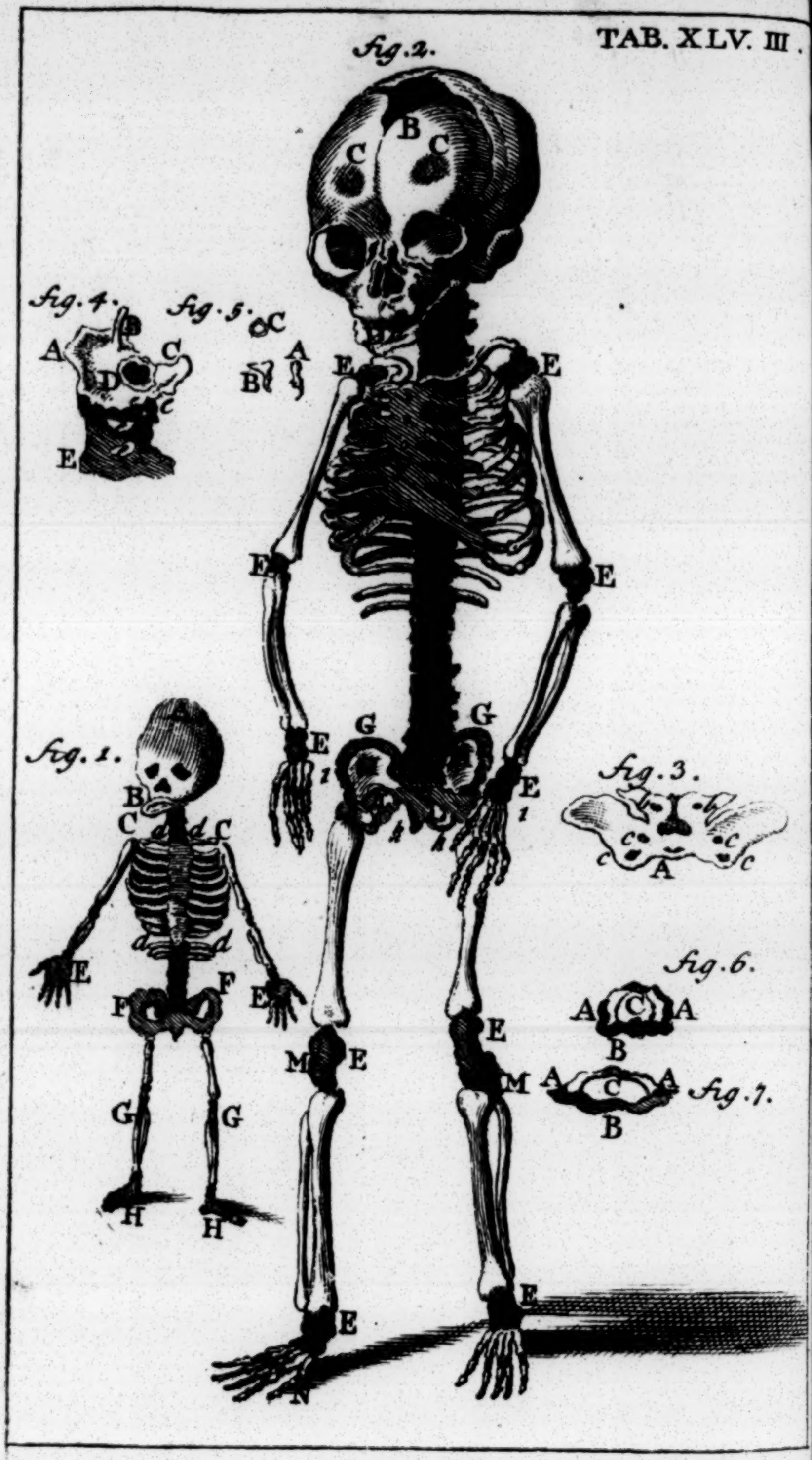
E, The

TAB XLVII.



MEDICAL SOCIETY

TAB. XLV. III.



SOCIETY

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E, The *Parotid* Gland.
F, The inſide of the Cheek.
D, The outſide.

FIG. III.

The *Salival* Gland, taken out of the *Orbit* of the Eye, with the Eye itſelf.

A, The Body of the Gland.
B, Its *Ductus*.
C, The Bulb of the Eye, near which the Gland is placed.

FIG. IV.

A, The ſame *Salival* Gland as in the preceding Figure.
B, Its *Excretory Salival* Duct.
CCC, Its Ramifications on the Surface of the Gland.

FIG. V.

The *Artery* and *Salival* Duct of the *Parotid* Gland of a Dog.

A, The *Trunk* of an *Artery* ariſing from the *Carotid*.
bbb, Its *Branches*.
C, The *Ductus ſalivalis*.
ddd, Its *Branches*.

TAB. XLVIII.

From Keckringius.

FIG. I.

SHews a *Fœtus* of two Months old, and the chief beginnings of the *Oſſification* in it; which is more clearly ſhown in a Figure ſomewhat larger.

A, The whole Head, being cartilaginous.

b, Shews the rude beginning of the *Oſſification* of the 3*d pair* of *Bones* of the *upper Jaw*.

B, The *lower Jaw*, being Bony, divided in the middle.

CC, The two *Clavicles*, which of all the Bones are firſt framed.

dddd, The tops and bottoms of the *Ribs*, being *cartilaginous*, when the others are Bony.

EE, The *Hand*, being *cartilaginous*, divided into five Orders of Fingers, in which the beginnings of the Oſſifications appear like ſmall Points.

FF, A *Cartilage* of the *Os innominatum*, in which the two Points of the Oſſification of the Bone call'd *Ilion* appear.

GG, The greater *Focil*, without any mark of a Cartilage, or Bones of the leſſer *Focil*.

HH, The *Feet*, like the *Hands*, wholly *cartilaginous*.

FIG. II.

Shews a *Fœtus* of five Months old.

A, The *Fontanella*.

B, The *Suture* dividing the *Os frontis*.

CC, The *cartilaginous Center* of the *Os frontis.*

D, The *Diviſion* of the lower Jaw.

dd, The *Sockets* of the Teeth.

EE, Shews the *greater* Joints to be *cartilaginous*, the *leſſer* appear in the Hands and Feet by their blackneſs.

F, The little Oſſifications of the *Sternum.*

GG, A *Cartilage* encompaſſing the *Os Ilion.*

HH, The Bone call'd *Ilion* ſeparated from the two other Bones of the *Os innominatum.*

ii, The *Os Pubis* ſeparated from the other two.

kk, The *Os coxendicis* ſeparated from the *Os Pubis* and *Ilion.*

LL, The great *Foramina* in the *Oſſa Pubis* and *Coxendicis.*

MM, The *cartilaginous Patella.*

NN, Bony Specks appearing in the great Toes, with the reſt of the Toes.

FIG. III.

Shews the *Os Spœnoides* in a *Fœtus* of five Months old united.

A, The greater Cartilage about the *Sella equina.*

bb, The Holes thro' which the Optic Nerves paſs.

cccc, The Holes thro' which the Nerves have their *exit.*

FIG. IV.

Shews the three little Bones in the *Os Petroſum.*

A, *Os ſquamoſum.*

B, *Proceſſus Zygomaticus.*

C, *Membrana Tympani.*

D, The Bony Circle about the *Tympanum.*

eee, The three diſtinct little Bones of the *Os Petroſum.*

E, The reſt of the *Os Petroſum* cartilaginous.

FIG. V.

Shews the Organ of Hearing.

A, The *Malleus*, with its long cartilaginous Proceſs a, to which the Membrane of the *Tympanum* joins.

B, The *Incus*, with its Proceſs b, likewiſe cartilaginous.

C, The *Stapes*, not yet in the form of an *Iſoſceles.*

FIG. VI.

The *Epiſtropheus*, or ſecond *Vertebra* of the Neck.

AA, The two lateral Bony Proceſſes of the ſecond *Vertebra* of the Neck.

B, Its Body, now appearing Bony.

C, The *Foramen* for the paſſage of the Spinal Marrow.

FIG. VII.

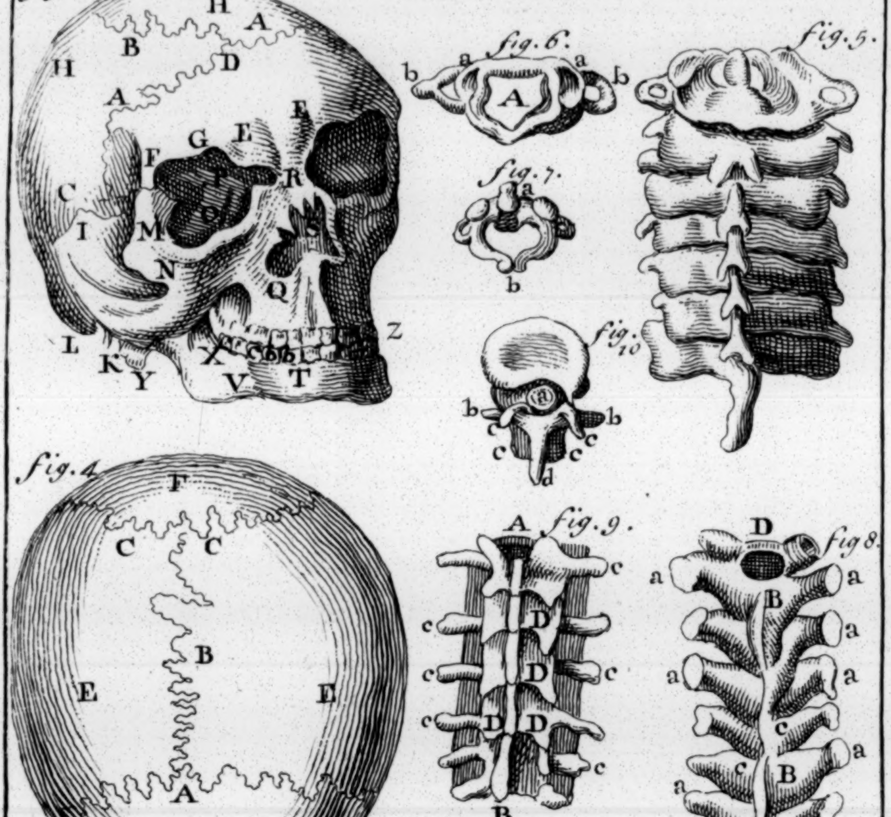
The *Atlas* or firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck.

AA, The two lateral Bony Proceſſes of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck.

B, The fore-part, as yet cartilaginous.

C, The Perforation for the paſſage of the Spinal Marrow.

TAB.XLIX.



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TAB. XLIX.

The 1ſt and 4th from Bartholin, *the reſt from* Veſlingius.

FIG. I.

AA, THE *Coronal Suture.*

B, Part of the *Sagittal* Suture.

CC, The *Squamous* Suture of the *Os Temporum.*

D, *Os Frontis.*

E, Its Proceſs towards the great *Canthus* of the Eye.

F, Its other Proceſs to the leſſer *Canthus* of the Eye.

G, Its Perforation, by which Nerves and Blood-Veſſels paſs to the Frontal Muſcle.

H, The *Bregma.*

I, The Temple-Bone.

K, Its *Appendix* call'd *Styloides.*

L, Its Proceſs call'd *Mammillaris.*

M, Its other Proceſs, which makes the *Os Zugale* or *Zygoma.*

N, The firſt Bone of the upper Jaw.

O, The Second.

P, Its Hole, thro' which paſſes the *Ductus Lachrymalis.*

Q, The fourth Bone of the upper Jaw.

R, The firſt proper Bones of the Noſe.

S, The *Septum* of the Noſtrils.

T, The lower Jaw.

V, A Hole in it, which is outwardly ſmall, but larger internally.

X, The *Proceſſus* of the lower Jaw call'd *Corone.*

Y, Its other blunt Proceſs, call'd *Condylodes.*

Z, The Fore-teeth, call'd *Inciſores.*

b b, The *Canini.*

c c, *Dentes molares.*

FIG. II.

The *Baſis* of the Skull.

AA, The *Os Occipitis.*

a a, The Proceſſes of the *Os Occipitis* to which thoſe of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck are join'd.

BB, Part of the Temple-Bone.

CC, The *Mammiform* Proceſs.

DD, The *Styliform* Proceſs.

EE, The *Proceſſus Jugalis.*

F, The external Face of the *Os Cuneiforme*, according to *Veſlingius*, which is properly the fore-part of the *Os Occipitis.*

GH, GH, The *Proceſſus Pterygoides*, or *Aliformes.*

I, The *Septum Narium.*

KK, The ſixth Bone of the upper Jaw.

k k, Two Holes by which a Branch of the fifth pair of Nerves go to the Palate.

LL, Parts of the fourth Bones of the upper Jaw.

m, Shews the four *cutting* Teeth.

n n, The two *Dog*-Teeth.

o o, The reſt of the Teeth, call'd the *Grinders.*

FIG. III.

The Letters are ſo confuſedly placed in this Copy, that we muſt refer you to the Original Figure of *Veſlingius*.

AA, The Hollow of the *Os Occipitis* within the Skull, in which the *Cerebellum* is receiv'd.

B, The internal Face of the *Os Sphenoides*.

CC, *Os Ethmoides*.

D, The Cavity of the Bone of the Forehead above the Noſe.

aa, The firſt Hole of the *Os Sphenoides* or *Cuneiſormis*.

aa, The ſecond Hole in the ſame Bone.

bb, The third.

cc, The ſixth.

+, The ſeventh.

dd, The fifth Perforation of *Os Cuneiforme*.

ee, The firſt Perforation of the Temple-Bone.

ff, The ſtony Proceſs of the Temple-bone.

gg, The third Perforation of the Temple-bone.

hh, The fourth and fifth Perforation of the *Os Occipitis*.

FIG. IV.

The top of the Skull.

A, The Coronal Suture.

B, The Sagittal.

CC, The Lambdoidal Suture.

D, The *Os Frontis*, or Forehead-bone.

EE, The *Oſſa Sincipitis*, or *Bregmatis*.

F, Part of the *Os Occipitis*.

FIG. V.

Shews the Back-parts of all the *Vertebræ* of the Neck together.

FIG. VI.

A, The firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck, call'd *Atlas*.

aa, Shews the two *Sinuſſes* that receive the *Occiput*.

bb, The tranſverſe Proceſſes; in which are *Foramina*, thro' which Blood-Veſſels paſs to the Head.

FIG. VII.

The ſecond *Vertebra* of the Neck.

a, Its Proceſs call'd *Dens*.

b, Its double *Spine*.

FIG. VIII.

Some *Vertebræ* of the Back view'd behind.

aa, Their tranſverſe Proceſſes.

BB, Their Spinal Proceſſes.

CC, The Bodies of the *Vertebræ*.

FIG. IX.

A, The back-parts of the upper, and B the lower *Vertebra* of the Loins.

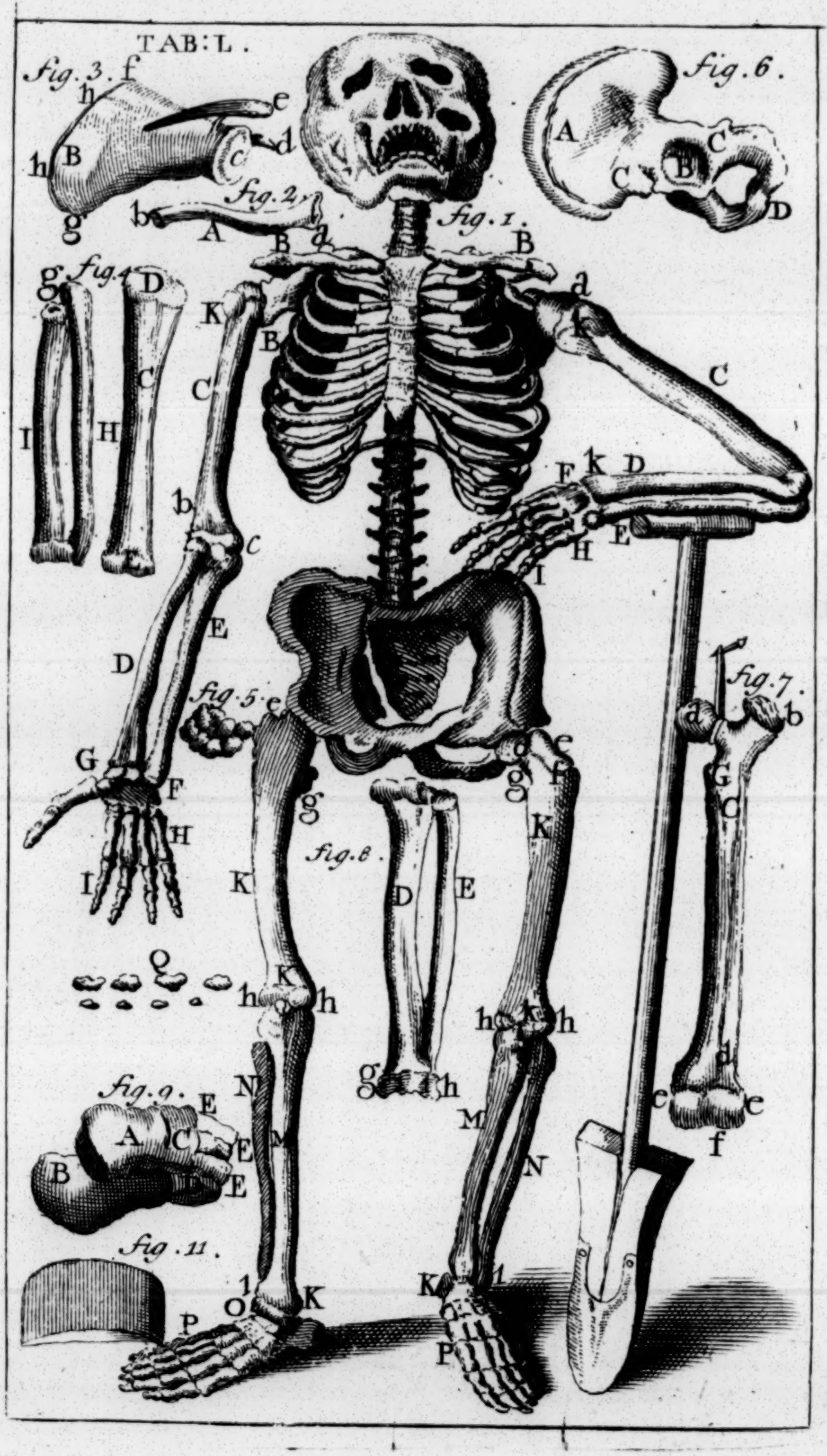
CCC, Their tranſverſe Proceſſes.

DD, Their oblique deſcending Proceſſes.

FIG. X.

One of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins view'd from behind.

a, The


TAB: I.
fig. 3.
f
h
e
d
h
B
C
g
fig. 2.
b
A
a
B
fig. 1.
B
fig. 6.
A
C
C
B
D
g
fig. 4
D
K
a
B
C
C
C
I
H
b
C
F
K
D
E
H
I
E
D
fig. 5.
e
fig. 7.
a
b
e
G
g
f
G
C
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I
fig. 8.
K
D
E
Q
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h
fig. 9.
g
h
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M
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e
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N
f
fig. 11.
1
1
O
K
K
P
P

a, The great Hole for the Spinal Marrow.

bb, The tranſverſe Proceſſes.

cc, The oblique Proceſſes.

d, The ſharp Proceſs call'd the Spine.

FIG. XI.

The inſide of the *Os Sacrum*.

aaa, The Holes for the Nerves.

b, The three Bones of the *Os Coccygis*.

a,e,i, Shews the Head of the Thigh-bone, and

bb, A ſide-view of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins of ſome *Quadrupeds*.

TAB. L.

Fig. I. *very ill copy'd after* Veſalius, *the reſt from* Veſlingius.

FIG. I.

SHews the *Skeleton* of a Man.

AA, The inſides of the *Scapulæ*.

BB, Both the *Clavicles*.

C, The *Shoulder* bone, or the Bone of the Arm.

aa, The upper *Appendix*, or Head of the *Os Humeri*.

b, Its external *Tubercle*.

c, The internal *Tubercle* of the *Os Humeri*.

DD, *Radius*.

EE, *Ulna*.

FF, The eight Bones of the *Carpus*.

GG, The *Thumb*, compos'd of three Bones.

HH, The *Metacarpus*, produced of four Bones.

II, The four Fingers, each conſiſting of three Bones.

KK, The *Thigh*-bones.

LL, *Patella*, or the Knee-pan.

dd, The *Head* of the *Thigh*-bone, or *Appendix ſuperior*.

ee, The *Neck* of the *Thigh*-bone.

ff, *Trochanter major*.

gg, *Trochanter minor*.

hh, The *Appendix*, or lower Head of the Thigh.

MM, *Tibia*.

NN, *Fibula*.

ii, *Malleolus externus*.

KK, *Internus*.

OO, The ſeven Bones of the *Tarſus*.

PP, The five Bones of the *Metatarſus*.

kkkk, The Bones of the *Fingers*, of which three compoſe the Thumb, and as many each Finger.

FIG. II.

A, *Clavicula*.

a, The little head of the *Clavicle*, which is receiv'd in a ſhallow *Sinus* on the top of the *Sternum*.

b, The end of the *Clavicle*, by which it is join'd to the Spinal Proceſs of the *Scapula*.

FIG.

FIG. III.

B, *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade.
c, The *ſhort* Proceſs of the *Scapula* receiving the Shoulder-bone.
d, The *Proceſs* of the *Scapula*, call'd *Coracoides*, partly ſeen.
e, The Spinal Proceſs of the *Scapula*.
f, The *upper* Angle.
g, The *lower* Angle.
h h, The *Baſis* of the *Scapula*.

FIG. IV.

C, The *back*-part of the *Os Humeri*.
D, The *upper* head of the ſame.
E, Its *lower* head.
g, The *Proceſs* of the *Ulna*, commonly call'd the *Elbow*.
H, The *Ulna*.
L, The *Radius*.

FIG. V.

The *eight* Bones of the *Carpus*.

FIG. VI.

A, The inſide of the *Os Ilion*.
B, Its *Acetabulum*, which receives the head of the *Thigh*-bone.
C, *Os Iſchii*.
D, *Os Pubis*.

FIG. VII.

C d, The *back*-part of the *Thigh* bone.
a, Its *Head* or upper *Appendix*.
b, *Trochanter major*.
c, *Linea aſpera*.
G, *Trochanter minor*.
e e, The Heads of the lower *Appendix*.
f, Part of the *Patella*,

FIG. VIII.

D, The *Tibia* view'd behind.
G, *Malleolus internus*.
E, *Fibula*.
g, *Malleolus internus*.
h, *Malleolus externus*.
i i, The *Appendix* of the *Tibia*.

FIG. IX.

A, *Aſtragalus*.
B, The *Os Calcis*.
c, *Os Cymbiforme*.
D, *Os Cubiforme*.
E E E, The three *Oſſa Cuneiformia*.

FIG. X.

Shews a piece of the Nail, view'd with a Microſcope; in which many little Furrows are ſeen.

TAB.

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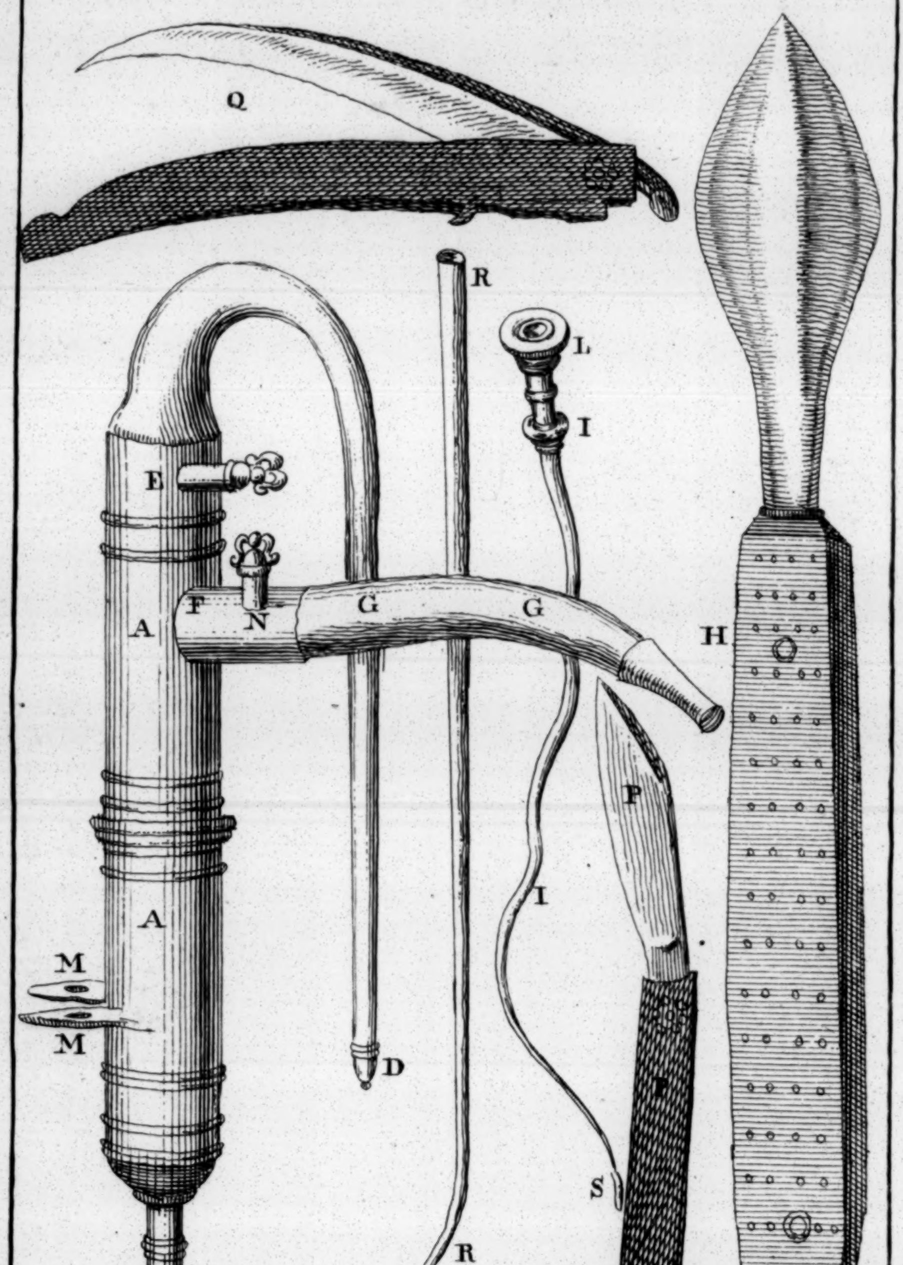
TAB. LI.



TAB. LI.

SHEWS ſome Anatomical Inſtruments, but eſpecially the *Syringe*, by which Water is eaſily injected.

A A, A Braſs *Syringe*, holding 20 Ounces of Water.

B, The Peſtle or *Embolum*.

CCC, A flexible Leathern-Pipe, very uſeful in Diſſection. *Theſe Letters of Reference are wanting in the Figure.*

D, The Mouth of the Leathern-Pipe, compaſſed about with a braſs Tunnel, to which the Pipe IIIS and others may be fitted.

E N, Two Cocks by which the Liquor goes in or out. For when the Peſtel B is in the Syrynge, and the Cock E is ſtopt and N open, the Liquor will eaſily paſs into the Syringe by the Pipe G G: If the Peſtel B be drawn out, and the Cock N ſtopt and E open, the Liquor contain'd in A A E is brought out at D.

F, A Braſs-Pipe join'd to A A that the Water G G may be drawn into A A.

GG, A Leathern-Pipe join'd cloſe to F; thro' which any Liquor it is put into, aſcends into the Syringe A A.

H, Its braſs Mouth.

III, A Silver or Braſs-Pipe to be put upon the Mouth D, that the Liquor may go from C C through III, into the Part that it is to be ſent to.

S, The Mouth of the Pipe made very ſmall, that it may paſs into the Lacteal Veſſels and Chyliferous Ducts.

L, The Mouth of the Pipe, to be faſten'd to the Mouth D, which ſkrews, but with much trouble.

MM, Two Loops by which the Syringe is faſten'd to the Table, thro' whoſe holes a Nail is driven to make it immovable.

O, A little ivory or wooden-hafted Knife, having two edges, to ſeparate the Skin and Muſcles.

P, A proper Knife to cut any Part.

Q, A crooked Knife, with which the little Veſſels and Coats of the Eye are diſſected.

R R, A Blow-Pipe.

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Plates (51.)

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